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ABSTRACT

This selected bibliography has included works that are both familiar and unfamiliar to researchers in the field. Doctoral theses have been excluded to control the size of this document. Many entries are annotated. The table of contents is organized both topically (political development, education, agriculture, social development, economic development, technical assistance) and geographically (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, New Guinea, New Zealand, U.S.S.R.). Materials can be most easily located by using this table, since a detailed index and search system has not been provided for this volume. (See SO 000 039 and SO 000 041 for Volumes I and III.) (SBE)

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A REPORT from
the

CENTER for COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PLANNED SOCIAL CHANGE

(With Special Reference to Rural Development
and Educational Development)

VOLUME II

Books and Book Length Monographs

Department of Political Science

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

SO 000 040

ED0 40109

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROJECT

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PLANNED SOCIAL CHANGE

(With Special Reference to Rural Development
and Educational Development)

VOLUME II

Books and Book Length Monographs

Prepared By

Center for Comparative Political Analysis

Department of Political Science

University of Minnesota

Preliminary Report for Project Use

Limited Distribution

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This bibliography has been prepared primarily to support the major research endeavors of the CIC-AID Rural Development Research Project. It is presented in this preliminary form primarily for project use. In order to understand the decisions we have made regarding such important matters as the selection of titles for inclusion and the organization of the material, it is necessary to provide some background information about the development of this part of the project.

Our sub-contract specifies the compilation of "a bibliography of project reference materials derived from literature on previous and on-going research in related fields. Both 'research' and 'related fields' are intended to be broadly interpreted...." In a working paper prepared for the elucidation of the contract provisions, works like W. W. Rostow, The Stages of Economic Growth and John Lewis, The Quiet Revolution were given, along with others as examples of relevant materials. If a theoretical treatment of economic development in historical context and a specific analysis of a contemporary developing country are both relevant, this bibliography obviously must cover a wide range of materials.

After the first meetings with the directors, the research teams and the advisory group of the entire Rural Development Project, two points became evident. A bibliography as wide-ranging as that called for by the contract would be of little use to other research teams unless (1) it was annotated in considerable detail, and (2) it was indexed in such a way as to facilitate a rapid and precise search for materials relevant to the various and separate research endeavors. While originally we had not planned to provide such complete annotations or so detailed an indexing and search system, we were convinced that unless some effort was made in these directions our product would not be worthwhile. To the degree that our budget allowed, we have built these two features into the bibliography.

The bibliography appears in three volumes. Volume I includes all of the periodical materials covered; Volume II is devoted to books and book-length monographs; Volume III covers government and United Nations publications, in addition to proceedings of specialized conferences. For detailed matters concerning each of the three volumes, see the specific introduction that follows this preface.

Preparation of the bibliography was under the direction of Professors Richard Blue, Robert T. Holt, and John E. Turner, all of whom were involved at one stage or another in preparing and processing the materials. In the research, and in the collecting, abstracting, and propositionalizing of materials they were assisted by Richard Erikson, David Garnham, Diane Johnson, Susan Lampland, Lawrence Rose, and John Schwestka. Misses Diane Johnson, Beverly Nelson, and Diane Pioske did yeoman service in the mammoth task of typing.

Although many of the abstracts and all of the propositions were prepared by our research team, a majority of the abstracts were adapted from several published abstracts. We would like to thank the publishers of Economic Abstracts and the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux that is responsible for publishing World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts for permission to reproduce these adapted abstracts in this form.

Thanks are also due to the directors of the CIC-AID Rural Development Project, Dr. Ira Baldwin and Mr. Ronald W. Jones, for their support of our undertaking.

The user of this bibliography might well wonder why in this age of advanced computor technology such a long bibliography was not prepared in a machine-readable and therefore machine-searchable form. Our initial predisposition was to move in this direction, but the funds necessary to put the bibliography in this form were not available. We have, however, kept our working materials in such a form that we can eventually put the entire bibliography on computor tape.

Robert T. Holt
Associate Director
Center for Comparative
Political Analysis
January 1, 1967

Introduction to Volume II

Books and Book Length Monographs

The selection of books to be included in Volume II of this bibliography involved some difficult decisions for our research team. The limits on our financial resources made it impossible to include everything of relevance. The major categorical decision that was made to limit the size was to exclude Ph.D. theses. Other works were excluded on the basis of *ad hoc* decisions made in the process of examining individual titles. Some works were so familiar to researchers in the field that it seemed to be of little service to the Rural Development Research Project to include them. This bibliography therefore must be looked upon as a select bibliography designed specifically for the use of the Rural Development Research Project.

Our research group did not have the resources necessary to provide complete annotation of the materials included in Volume II. It was also impossible to provide as detailed an index and search system as was prepared for Volume I. Materials included in Volume II can be most easily located by using the Table of Contents on the following pages. This Table of Contents is organized both topically and geographically. On materials relating to a specific country it enables one to locate quickly the relevant works. If the materials on a given country are contained in a work that deals with a geographic region, it would be included in topical sub-categories under a continental heading. The most general works have been listed at the beginning of the Table of Contents under topical sub-headings.

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I. Political Development

1. Ashford, Douglas E. National Development and Local Reform. ms, Chapters I-V.

2. Apter, David E. Politics of Modernization. Chicago. Chicago University Press, 1965.

3. Bayne, Edward A. Four Ways of Politics. State and Nation in Italy, Somalia, Israel, Iran. New York, N.Y. 10016: American Universities Field Staff, 1965.

4. Coleman, J.S. "Economic Growth and Political Orientation," Economic Transition in Africa, M.J. Herskovits and M. Harwitz (eds.). Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press, 1964, pp. 377-396.

5. de Sola Pool, Ithiel. "The Mass Media and Politics in the Modernization Process," Communications and Political Development: Studies in Political Development, Lucian Pye (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 234-253.

   Developing nations must decide how much of their scarce resources to invest in the mass media, how much freedom to allow them, and at what cultural level they should be fixed for maximum effectiveness in modernization. Communist countries have adopted one doctrine on this point, non-communist developing countries another, the latter tending to de-emphasize the effective use of mass media which are thought to have a demonstration effect which is destabilizing. Sociological analysis shows a complex variety of effects which should be taken into account. Changes in attention and awareness of the possibilities of modern life may be produced directly by the mass media. Desired actions require the linking of the mass media to processes of personal influence. Empirical experience in underdeveloped countries confirms the theories of relationships of mass media to personal influence which have been developed by research in the United States and other industrialized countries.

6. Deutsch, Karl W. Nationalism and Social Communication. New York: Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wiley, 1953.

7. Deutsch, Karl W. and William J. Foltz. Nation Building. New York: Atherton Press, 1963.

8. Eisenstadt, Shmuel N. "Bureaucracy and Political Development," Bureaucracy and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph La Palombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 96-119.

An analysis of the place of bureaucracy in political modernization. At certain stages of modernization problems of suffrage and of the definition of the new political community were paramount. At others, problems of religious tolerance or of secularization of culture were most prominent, as well as social-economic problems and those of organization. The ability of modern political systems to absorb changing political demands is closely related to the development of several basic institutional frameworks, i.e. in the centralized Empires and in the postcolonial regimes in Asia and Africa in the 19th century, are discussed. Bureaus both shaped the institutional framework of a relatively developed and differentiated political system, thus serving as important instruments of political unification and modernization, and were important impediments to the furthering of modernization. The most important political orientations developed by the bureaus in the historical Empires were: (1) maintenance of service orientations for both the rulers and the major strata; (2) development into a merely passive tool of the ruler with little internal autonomy or performance of services to the different strata of the population, (3) displacement of its service goals to the various strata and to the polity in favor of goals of self-aggrandizement, usurpation of power exclusively in its own favor and/or favor of a group with which it becomes closely identified. Similar social and political orientations can be discerned in the later stages of modernization in post-colonial regimes: (a) the develoment of a relatively efficient framework of modern administration; and (b) a tendency of the bureaucracy to monopolize some central political functions, and to

8. (continued)

become a major interest group, usually closely allied with some institutional interest groups and with various oligarchical strata. Conditions under which these different orientations of the bureaucracy developed are analyzed: (a) the existence of strong political elites which are able to articulate political goals, and (b) the continuous development and vitality of some socially and politically articulated groups able to some extent to implement various types of social and political goals.

9. Finer, S.E. Man on Horseback: The Role of the Military in Politics. New York: Praeger, 1962.

10. Fisher, S.N. (ed.). The Military in the Middle East: Problems in Society and Government. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1963.

11. Haddad, George M. Revolutions and Military Rule in the Middle East.(The Northern Tier.) New York, N.Y. 10016: R. Speller, 1965.

12. Hicks, Ursala K. Development from Below. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1961.

This book on local government in developing countries uses the comparative method; the value of which is enhanced since the countries studied share a British colonial background. Local governments in the West Indies, India, Ceylon, and West and East Africa are discussed. Taxation, local investment and relations with central government are also discussed.

13. Janowitz, Morris. The Military in the Political Development of New Nations. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1964.

14. Johnson, John J. (ed.). The Role of the Military in Underdeveloped Countries. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1962.

15. Kautsky, John H. Political Change in Underdeveloped Countries: Nationalism and Communism. New York: Wiley, 1962.

16. Khadduri, Majid. "The Role of the Military in Middle Eastern Politics," American Political Science Review, 1953; reprinted in S. Fischer, Social Forces in the Middle East. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1955, pp. 162-183.

17. LaPalombara, Joseph (ed.). Bureaucracy and Political Development. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963.

18. LaPalombara, Joseph. "Bureaucracy and Political Development: Notes, Queries, and Dilemmas," Bureaucracy and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 34-61.

The article discusses problems regarding the relationship of public administration to political change: (1) Lack of clarity regarding the concepts of modern or modernity - (a) the tendency to equate the concept with quantitative increments in economic output; (b) as a normative term, e.g. in terms of congruence with Anglo-American democracy; (c) as implying a deterministic, unilinear theory of political evolution. (2) The variables involved in political change - (a) the degree of structural differentiation and the functions performed by the various subsystems; (b) magnitude - the ratio of political activity to all other activity within the system; (c) the degree of achievement orientation as it applies to political recruitment and role differentiation; and (d) the degree of secularization, e.g. rationally oriented procedures and goals. (3) The empirical as contrasted to the ideal-typical model of bureaucracy held by democratically inclined Westerners - large scale governmental enterprises can be managed through structures at variance with the classic model - (a) the assumption that instrumental functions will predominate in the bureaucracy; (b) the expectation that interest groups will be free and voluntary, rather than captive clients; (c) equality of access by clients; (d) recognition of the ultimate sovereignity of the electorate; (e) the absence of corruption; and (f) loyalty to the system by bureaucrats. It may be erroneous to demand Westernization of the bureaucracy as a prerequisite of development, as democratic and economic development may not be possible at the same time, especially without massive programs of education.

19. LaPalombara, Joseph (ed.). "An Overview of Bureaucracy and Political Development," Bureaucracy and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 3-33.

A symposium consisting of studies by 12 different authors, exploring the role of public bureaucracy in social-economic and political development, with a Foreward by Gabriel A. Almond. Scholarly literature has focused on social-economic change, while largely ignoring political development though government is often the prime mover. An effort is made to direct attention to the vital role played by public bureaucracies in effecting the transformations currently underway in the developing nations. The major focus in a definition of bureaucracy is on the upper levels, where decisions are made. Another problem is posed by the ambiguous relationships among modernity, development, and democracy. A bureaucracy involved in development is not neutral, but an active political participant. Mitigating against more such involvement is a current lack of trained talent to bill bureaucratic roles. As the bureaucracy grows, it impinges on other sectors, and may set boundaries for the growth of other political institutions. In turn, the structure of the bureaucracy will at least partially be a function of the input demands pattern.

20. Lasswell, Harold and Daniel Lerner. World Revolutionary Elites: Studies in Coercive Ideological Movements. Cambridge, Mass: Mass. Institute of Technology Press, 1965.

21. Mair, Lucy. New Nations. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press, 1963.

22. Mair, Lucy. Primitive Government. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1962.

23. Mansur, Fatma. Process of Independence. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1962.

24. Merritt, Richard L. and Stein Rokkan. Comparing Nations: The Use of Quantitative Data in Cross-National Research. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966.

25. Millikan, Max F. and L.M. Blackmer (eds.). The Emerging Nations: Their Growth and United States Policy. Boston: Little Brown, 1961.

26. Montgomery, J.D. "The Bureaucracy as a Modernizing Elite: Can Government Routines Lead to Development?" Policies for Promoting Agricultural Development. Cambridge, Mass: Center for International Studies, M.I.T., 1965, pp. 273-84.

In assessing the "task-force" approach to development in an underdeveloped country, it must be remembered that it is the conventional bureaucracy that performs the major role in promoting increased agricultural productivity. It must provide technical and logistical support to any task forces, and, often, most of their personnel. Its opposition or indifference could hamper the effectiveness of task-force operations. It should not be neglected in any national concentration of the agricultural effort on local task-force operations, since it may represent a resource capable of equally important development as an indirect contribution to agricultural productivity. Symptoms of the "pathological" behavior of bureaucracies in less-developed countries (which also characterize any bureaucracy) include resistance to change, rigid adherence to rules, reluctance to delegate authority, sycophancy toward superiors, the "target" mentality implying indifference to "efficiency" and the purpose behind rules, a "generalist" or "elitist" orientation combined with hostility to technology (especially in the despised field of agriculture), insistence on status and prestige symbols, adherence to traditional relationships, overstaffing, corruption, xenophobia, and nepotism. Changes in the functioning of a bureaucracy and in its relationship to the society as a whole are necessary if the old elite is to become a modernizing one. Motivating civil servants to the goals of development is almost as difficult as motivating farmer-producers to change their traditional patterns of decision-making. Thus any great change in agricultural technology or in rural relationships must be preceded by a change of bureaucratic attitudes. No specific methods of effecting such a change are suggested here, but none could be effective without strong political support, and this in turn presupposes the development of a political will to develop.

27. Pennock, J. Roland (ed.). *Self-Government in Modernizing Nations*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall, 1964.

28. Pye, Lucian W. (ed.). *Communications and Political Development*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963.

29. Pye, Lucian W. "The Political Context of National Development," *Development Administration*, Irving Swerdlow (ed.). Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1963, pp. 25-44.

30. Pye, Lucian W. and Sidney Verba (eds.). *Political Culture and Political Development*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

31. Riggs, F.W. *Administration in Developing Countries*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964.

32. Riggs, F.W. "Agraria and Industria - Toward a Typology of Comparative Administration," *Toward the Comparative Study of Public Administration*, William J. Siffin (ed.). Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1957, pp. 23-116.

33. Riggs, F.W. "Bureaucrats and Political Development: A Paradoxical view," *Bureaucracy and Political Development*, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 120-167.

The existence and self-interest of governmental bureaus affects other political structures. In transitional societies the bureaucracy's growth and power contrasts with the relative weakness of the non-bureaucratic political institutions. In these developing nations bureaucratic growth has occurred within a context of other political structures which have not evinced similar change. "...too rapid expansion of the bureaucracy when the political system lags behind tends to inhibit the development of effective politics." The bureaucracy vitiates nascent political parties through the merit system's reduction or elimination of potential spoils. Without this traditional source of rewards, parties can appeal only to a narrow base of committed ideologies. Additionally, a centralized bureaucracy reduces the opportunity for the politicizing functions of participation at the local level. What interest groups and associations there are, exist via bureaucratic rather than popular initiative. Capital is exploited through corruption-ridden regulation, especially since most bureaucrats

33. (continued)

are underpaid. Often legislation merely ratifies bureaucratically determined policy, rather than initiating it. Further bureaus have exploited the judicial process as a result of their superior knowledge to give spurious legality to thier actions. Even the executive branch finds itself subject to the bureaucracy in an inversion of the classic relationship. United States foreign policy has often shortsightedly aided in the growth of these bureaus in transitional societies with the above resultant effects, inimical to actual long range goals.

34. Rustow, Dankwart. The Politics and Westernization in the Near East. Princeton N.J: Princeton University Press 1956.

35. Rustow, Dankwart. "Political Modernization and the Turkish Military Tradition," Political Modernization in Turkey and Japan, Rustow and Ward (eds.). Princeton N.J: Princeton University Press 1964 pp. 352-388.

36. Rustow, Dankwart and Robert Ward (eds.), Political Modernization in Turkey and Japan. Princeton N.J: Princeton University Press 1964.

37. Seligman, Lester G. Leadership in a New Nation. New York: Atherton Press 1964.

38. Sharp, Walter R. "Bureaucracy and Politics - Egyptian Model," Toward a Comparative Theory, Siffin (ed.). Bloomington: Indiana University Press 1957 pp. 145-181.

39. Shils, Edward A. "Demagogues and Cadres in the Political Development of the New States," Communications and Political Development 1. Lucian W. Pye (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press 1963, pp. 64-77.

The article examines the role and necessity of emergence of professional cadres in newly developing nations. A preliminary condition in the establishment of a modern political order is the initiation of an effective administration. Since the development of integrity and skill in administrative judgment involves an extended process of institutionalization, demagogy constitutes an immanent menace with its attendant advocacy of 'crash

39. (continued)

programs' cloaked in ideological fanaticisms. In new states, demagogy receives tremendous impetus, and it flourishes where a strong populistic cultural element and political competition for the vote exist. The formation of a sober and responsible professional stratum offers a buttress against the dangers of demagogy insofar as it constitutes an independent center of opinion transcending the boundaries of specialization through the fostering of solidarity with a sense of a "stake in the country". To keep the technologists and managers from withdrawing from this class, the syllabus of the course of technological study should contain a greater component of a humanistic social science, thus creating a culture apart from both the humanistic and the scientific-technological,-a civil culture constituting a common ground of social understanding.

40. Shils, Edward A. "Toward a Modern Intellectual Community in the New States," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

41. Siffin, William J. Toward the Comparative Study of Public Administration. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1957.

42. Silvert, Kalman H. (ed.). Expectant Peoples: Nationalism and Development. New York: Random House, 1963.

43. Spengler, Joseph J. "Bureaucracy and Economic Development," Bureaucracy and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 199-232.

The author discusses factors increasing the effectiveness of the governmental bureaucracy's role in aiding in development of mixed economies. "The most important responsibility of the bureaucracy in a developing country - in addition to that of strengthening the pre-conditions of development - is that of supplying a long-run and broad time horizon and an expanding set of developmental objectives to be realized through input transformation in both the private and public sectors." There is a discrepancy in that the role of the bureaucracy in developing societies is not matched by its strength; this can be vitiated by a modernization in skills and outlook of the bureaucracy, and by funneling achievement motivation into economic developmental channels.

44. Staley, E. The Future of Underdeveloped Countries: Political Implications of Economic Development. New York: Harper for Economic Council on Foreign Relations, 1954, pp. xiv, 410.

45. Swerdlow, Irving (ed.). Development Administration: Concepts and Practice. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1963.

46. Tinker, Hugh. Ballot Box and Bayonet. London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

47. Weilenmann, Herman. "The Interlocking of Nation and Personality Structure," Nationalism and Social Communication, Karl W. Deutsch (ed.). New York: Wiley, 1953.

II. Education

48. Alexander - Frutschi, M.C. (ed.). Human Resources and Economic Growth. Stanford, California: Stanford Research Institute, 1963.

The book contains 1,150 references (annotated), including sections on educational planning. It has perhaps the most comprehensive bibliography in and around the field to date.

49. Anderson, C. Arnold. "Economic Development and Post-Primary Education," Post-Primary Education and Political and Economic Development, Don C. Piper and Taylor Cole (eds.). Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1964, pp. 3-26.

50. Anderson, C. Arnold and Mary Jean Bowman (eds.). Education and Economic Development. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1965.

This book on education and economic development is composed of twenty-two essays covering various aspects of this subject. Investment in human resources, the type of training best suited for certain kinds of development, the spread of education, and education and innovation are some of the problems dealt with. Studies of the role of education in India, Russia, Japan, and England are included.

51. Badran, M.K. A Comparison of Conceptions of the Role of the Teacher of Vocational Agriculture. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1955.

52. Becker, Gary S. Human Capital: A Theoretical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education. New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1964.

The author attempts to develop a theory of discrimination in the market place that supplements the psychologist's and sociologist's analysis of causes with an analysis of economic consequences. Chapter 1 sets out the basic approach and some important definitions. Chapter 2 applies the theory of international trade to the evaluation in a general way of the effect of discrimination on the incomes of different groups. Chapters 3,4, and 5 treat separately the effects of discrimination by employers, employees, consumers, and governments on the incomes of particular factors. Chapter 6 develops a theory of the joint effects of discrimination by employers, employees, consumers and governments. Chapters 7,8, and 9 consider several additional applications of the theory developed in earlier chapters, including the causes of regional differences in market discrimination and whether discrimination against Negroes has changed over time.

53. Beckerman, Wilfred. "Projections and Productivity Concepts," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1963, pp. 105-12.

One of the inter-relations implicit in the manpower approach to educational planning is that between output and manpower requirements. This involves assumptions as to labor productivity, and this paper therefore, devotes some attention to examining this latter concept and its measurement.

54. Brim, Orville G. Jr. Sociology and the Field of Education. New York: Russell Sage, 1958.

The book contains a good bibliography.

55. Butts, Robert Freeman. American Education in International Development. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.

56. Carson, S. McB. and R. W. Colton. The Teaching of Rural Studies. London: Edward Arnold Publishers Ltd., 1962.

57. Cerych, L. Educational Aid to Developing Countries (Draft Report). Paris: Atlantic Institute, April 1963.

The concern of this study is to define the essentials of a consistent policy of external aid to education, which will enable such aid to be both coordinated and effective. Thus it is a first methodological approach to the aid problem for education.

58. Coleman, James S. "Introduction: Education and Political Development," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

The volume contains articles on The Educational Revolution, Education and the Political Scientist, The Concepts of Education and Political Development, Education and Political Recruitment, Education and Political Integration.

Rising out of a seminar on education and modernization, this collection of articles on political development concentrates on the field of educational policy and practice in new states. Attention is drawn to the "educational revolution" whereby the educational system is now being viewed as the master determinant of all aspects of change. Education is an important criterion for political elite recruitment and a prime mover in economic growth, as well as a highly visible characteristic of development. For this study, education is limited to teaching and related activities in schools and universities. A development syndrome of three subsuming principles - differentiation, equality, and capacity - leads to a definition of political development as "the acquisition by a political system of a consciously sought, and qualitatively new and enhanced, political capacity, as manifested in the successful institutionalization of (1) new patterns of integration, regulating and containing the tensions and conflicts produced by increased differentiations, and (2) new patterns of participation and resource distribution adequately responsive to the demands generated by the imperatives of equality." The effect of education on the major secular changes in the political evolution of a society is discussed, and three processes of the political system (political socialization, political recruitment, and

58. (continued)

political integration) are examined as having a fairly clear relationship to education. The book is then divided into four parts, each concerned with a major analytical aspect of the relationship between education and political development. Part I deals with variant patterns of educational underdevelopment, with special reference to the educational implications of different colonial experiences. Part II focuses on three countries - the Soviet Union, Japan and the Philipines - where manifest political socialization has been far more intensive and protracted, and hence many of the tensions and discontinuities prevalent in the countries treated in Part I are either absent or have been successfully avoided or contained. Part III deals with the education of modern elites and the resultant problems of intra- and inter-elite relationships. Part IV turns to the problem of educational planning for political development.

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14. Dwaine, Marvick, African University Students: A Presumptive Elite.
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16. Bert F. Hoselitz, Investment in Education and Its Political Impact.
17. William J. Platt, Conflicts in Educational Planning.

Kenneth I. Rothman, A Bibliographic Guide to Education and Political Socialization.

59. Coleman, James S. "Introduction to Part II (Patterns of Polity-Directed Educational Development)," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

Part II of this volume is an introduction to differences between socially managed educational systems of the Soviet Union, Japan and the Philipines and those underdeveloped, unstable states discussed in Part I (Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Brazil, French Africa).

60. Coleman, James S. "Introduction to Part III (The Education of Modern Elites in Developing Countries)," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

Part III of this volume discusses training of elites in developing societies, the role of various types of elites in political development, the character of different groups of elites, inter-elite relations, affect of educational experiences on elite behavior.

61. Coombs, P.H. The Technical Frontiers of Education. Los Angeles: University of California, 1960.

The author discusses the barriers to rapid technical change in the methods of education, and the increasing need to overcome them, and points out some ways in which innovation may take place.

62. Correa, Hector. The Economics of Human Resources. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Company, 1963.

The book, directed to socio-economic planners, attempts to give a systematic account of the Economics of Human Resources as a branch of Economic Science. The book is divided into two parts. The first deals with the supply of labor, the second with the demand for labor. In the supply of labor an analysis is made of the factors affecting quantity and quality of the labor force. The study of the demand for labor includes two aspects. First, the impact of the quantity and quality of labor on production is studied. Second, the effect of the volume of production on the amount and characteristics of labor is demand. Large portions of this study make an organized study of Economics of Education.

63. Cotgrove, S.F. Technical Education and Social Change. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1958.

64. Curle, Adam. Educational Strategy for Developing Societies. London: Tavistock Publications Ltd., 1963.

In this important book the author studies the role of education in the transformation of underdeveloped societies. Economic development is considered to be only one aspect, albeit an important one, of this transformation process, which is primarily one of social and psychological change.

65. Curle, Adam. "Social and Economic Problems of Increasing Human Resources in Underdeveloped Countries," The Gifted Child. The Year Book of Education, 1962, George Z.F. Bereday and Joseph A. Lauwerys (eds.). Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Company, 1962, pp. 528-38.

66. Debeauvais, Michel. "Methods of Forecasting Long-Term Manpower Needs," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, 1963, pp. 85-96.

The article is a discussion of the forecasting stage in education planning, as far as it concerns manpower, together with an examination of the difficulties involved.

67. Edding, Friedrich. "Estimating Costs of Educational Requirements," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, 1963, pp. 233-44.

The problems of estimating the capital and current costs of educational expansion programs, which are an important step in adducing their feasibility, are discussed in the article.

68. Elvin, Lionel. "The Recruitment and Preparation of Teachers," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, 1963, pp. 181-93.

This is an examination of one of the bottlenecks of educational expansion, which is the shortage of teachers, and possible measures to overcome it.

69. Gutteridge, William F. "Education of Military Leadership in Emergent States," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 13.

The article is concerned with the relationship between military leadership's outlook and the course of political evolution including the influence of education and training of officers on their political behavior; Armed Forces in New States: the General Position with Some Examples, The Case of India; Officer Education in the States of Commonwealth Africa.

70. Hall, Robert K. and Joseph A. Lauwerys. "The Economics of Educations," Education and Economics, Robert K. Hall and Joseph A. Lauwerys (eds.). The Yearbook of Education, 1956, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Company, 1956, pp.1-28.

71. Halsey, A.H. et al. Education, Economy and Society. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1962.

The essays in this book examine the significance of education in a technologically advancing society, particularly in its sociological aspects. Parts 1 and 2 are of most immediate relevance to the educational planner.

72. Hanna, Paul R. (ed.). Education: An Instrument of National Goals. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1962.

This book consists of eleven essays on the topic of goals for education. Political, economic, and social goals of education are discussed. "National goals and the elementary schools," "national goals and the secondary schools," and progress and problems of American higher education are also studied.

73. Harbison, Frederick and Charles A. Myers (eds.). Manpower and Education: Country Studies in Economic Development. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1965.

This is a study of "the processes of human resource development and their relationship to economic growth in a number of newly developing nations." Argentina, Peru, Chile and Puerto Rico are studied and their "high-level manpower" situation is related to economic development. Other countries studied are: Iran, Indonesia, Communist China, the Ivory Coast and Uganda.

74. Harbison, F. and C.A. Myers. Education, Manpower and Economic Growth. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.

The authors attempt a global analysis of human resource development in qualitative and quantitative terms, using four groups of countries at different levels of development to try to show the relations between human resource development and economic growth. The book concludes with a discussion of educational and manpower planning and their integration into general development planning.

75. Holmes, Brian and Joseph Lauwerys. The Education Explosion, World Year Book of Education. London: 1965, pp. 1-20.

The education explosion presents to educators and statesmen many hard choices. Each of the ingredients of the explosion - aspirations, population growth, and knowledge - tends to require its own kind of solution. Frequently policies designed to meet one kind of demand are incompatible with those intended to meet another. In general, the human rights and economic arguements can be distinguished as the two most powerful determinants of policy. The relative strength of the arguments will depend on the economic and educational development of the country in which it is made.

76. Hoselitz, Bert F. "Investment in Education and Its Political Impact," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, pp. 541-565.

This chapter explores various alternative patterns of investment in developing countries and to evaluate them, not in terms of economic returns as such but rather in terms of the probable political consequences of various investment policies. Hoselitz particularly stresses investment in education, i.e., investment in human capital, but societies in which the direct economic returns on investment in other facilities are likely to be greater must also be considered. The author adds that the conclusions he reaches are tentative and should be regarded as tentative and hypothetical rather than as constituting well-supported generalizations.

77. Kershaw, Joseph A. and Roland N. McKean. Systems Analysis and Education. Research Memorandum 2473-FF. Santa Monica, California: The Rand Corporation, 1959.

78. Leonard, Olen E. The Role of the Land Grant in the Social Organization and Social Processes of a Spanish-American Village in New Mexico. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 1948.

79. Lynn, C.W.L. Agricultural Extension and Advisory Work With Special Reference to the Colonies. London: Colonial Office, 1949.

This is a handbook for agricultural extension workers and advisors in underdeveloped countries. It is in the form of a report based on "extension and advisory work in England, Canada, the United States and Puerto Rico". Problems, activities and methods which may be of interest for work in developing countries are dealt with and advice is offered. The programs from the countries mentioned above are a form of model to be followed with due consideration for local circumstances. The planning, organizing approaches, and methods of extension programs are discussed under separate major headings which are subdivided to deal with specific problems.

80. Lyons, Raymond F. "Criteria and Methods for Assessing an Educational System," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1963, pp. 57-65.

The article discusses the preliminary task of educational planning, which is the improvement of assessing the nature of the existing situation. Hence this is obviously an important exercise.

81. Lyons, Raymond F. "Formulating Recommendations on Educational Needs," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1963, pp. 245-49.

The article is a discussion of the preparation of reports so as to make them readily intelligible to busy politicians, and hence better able to gain a ready response to the efforts of the planners.

82. Miles, Mathew B. Innovation in Education. Bureau of Publication, Teacher's College, New York: Columbia University Press, 1964.

This is a collection of twenty-five essays dealing with various aspects of innovation in education. Topics fall under three main headings: case studies, research and theory, and the American educational system. This

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collection of essays is the result of an effort to make a "systematic conceptualization of innovation and change processes in American education," by faculty members of the Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation, Teachers College and Columbia University.

83. Mosher, Athur T. Education, Research, and Extension in Agricultural Economics in Asia and Latin America Today. New York: Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, 1959.

A paper prepared for the meeting of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists in Mysore, India (August,1958). The discussion refers to undergraduate courses for all students of agricultural colleges in Asia and Latin America which should include in the first place a study of the agriculture of the student's own country. They should further include a preliminary exploration of problems dealt with by the specialized fields of farm management, marketing, land economics, prices, and agricultural policy; a study of agricultural development; and elementary practice in the basic operations of economic analysis. The authors indicates ways of achieving a sufficiently intimate functional relationship between education, research, and extension.

84. Piper, Don C. and Taylor Cole (eds.). Post-Primary Education and Political and Economic Development. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1964.

85. Platt, William J. "Conflicts in Educational Planning," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

The article stresses that for educational planning in an environment of rapid development, there needs to be a wisdom of creating, rather than restricting opportunities.

86. Platt, W.J. Educational Policy for Economic Growth. Stanford, California: Stanford Research Institute, 1961.

The author makes certain general observations on the part played by education in economic development and on the way in which an attempt might be made to assess the value

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of its results in relation to its cost. He then endeavors to show that the use of certain concepts and certain methods of economic analysis would make it possible to facilitate and rationalize decisions with respect to three main problems: the general extension of education; school curricula; educational organization and methods. In conclusion, he emphasizes the need for systematic planning and gives a list of questions for investigation with a view to obtaining a wider range of data which would permit of a better policy of investment in the field of education.

This publication also contains a short list of articles and books dealing with the economic aspects of education.

87. Platt, William J. Toward Strategies of Education. Menlo Park, California: International Industrial Development Center, Stanford University Research Institute, 1961.

In this pamphlet on "the role of education in economic growth" the author stresses two aspects: "(1) the importance of education in every society's ecology; and (2) the power of concepts used in economics and systems analysis." Educational policies, the curricula and bilateral and multilateral educational assistance are discussed.

88. Robinson, Mary. Education for Social Change: Establishing Institutes for Public and Business Administration. Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1961.

89. Rothman, Kenneth I. "Attitude, Competence, and Education: A Selective Bibliographic Guide to the Relation of Education to Political Socialization," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

This annotated bibliography is broken down into sections, each dealing with a particular aspect of "the relation of education to political socialization." Political modernization, political sociology, social-psychological approaches and comparative education are listed. Theoretical approaches, social-psychological models, and social and behavioral change are also listed. Works dealing with

89. (continued)

particular countries and areas are listed under regional headings. The relation of social groups and leaders to political socialization and change is also covered.

90. Sanders, Donald P. "A Proposal for Research in the Qualitative Aspects of Education," Planning Education for Social and Economic Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1963, pp. 266-70.

The proposal stresses the need to consider the nature of the education received if desired social and economic benefits are to be derived from educational investment.

91. Schultz, Theodore W. The Economic Value of Education. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963.

92. Schultz, Theodore W. "Investment in Human Capital in Poor Countries," Foreign Trade and Human Capital, Paul E. Zook (ed.). Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1962, pp. 3-15.

This study deals with the problem of investment in human capital (e.g. education) which is taken for granted in industrialized countries, but is often believed to be an "unwarrented" drain on capital in "poor countries". The author examines "the basis on which these beliefs rest", and presents "a set of propositions about the role of human capital in poor countries that are testable".

93. Sextan, Patricia Cayo. Education and Income. New York: Viking Press, 1961.

94. Silvert, K. H. and F. Bonilla. Education and the Social Meaning of Development: A Preliminary Statement. New York: American Field Staff, Inc., 1961.

Using data from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, the authors examine social stresses which hinder development, and the role of education as a means of obviating such stresses.

95. Strumhaus, O. The Educational Influence of Farming Work on Pupils. Prague: State Educational Publications, 1960.

A collection of educational articles describing the most worth-while experiments of a few prominent teachers in education through work.

96. Tinbergen, Jan. "Quantitative Adaptation of Education to Accelerated Growth," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1963, pp. 159-65.

The author's first educational planning model is superseded by subsequent ones included in the bibliography.

97. Vaizey, John. The Economics of Education. London: Faber and Faber, 1962.

In this work the author deals with the role of education as it appears in an economic context. Existing works concerning education's role in the economy are reviewed and analyzed. The scope covers the ideas from Adam Smith to the modern educational theoreticians. Educational expenditures, productive aspects of education, and the returns from education are studied in general terms and for specific nations.

98. Van Den Haag, Ernest. Education as an Industry. New York: Augustus M. Kelly, 1956.

99. Ward, W.E.F. Educating Young Nations. London: George Allen and Urwin, 1959.

This book, based largely on the author's personal experience, deals with the problem of education in developing countries. The problem of "education for self-government" is dealt with both from the standpoint of cultural advantages and limitations that exist in developing countries and from the point of view of the educator and the problems to be faced in the execution of a successful educational program. The ability of these countries to support educational systems economically, the curriculum to be studied, and problems of language and culture are dealt with. The problem of the selection of students for higher education and difficulties facing educational programs in multi-racial societies are emphasized.

100. Wharton, Clifton R. Education and Agricultural Growth. Chicago: Social Science Research Council, 1963.

The book is an examination of the ways in which education contributes to agricultural development. The author is concerned to expose the shortcomings of universal primary education as an optimal educational aim in economic development, particularly of the agricultural sector. This is followed by discussion of the educational needs of agriculture in the early stages of economic growth.

101. The Yearbook of Education, 1954. London: Evans Brothers Ltd., 1954.

This work contains a series of studies prepared by philosophers, ethnologists, sociologists, economists and administrators on the relations between education and economic and social development, and the socio-cultural problems arising from the introduction of Western technology in non-Western societies. There are many references to the effects of technical assistance. One group of articles is devoted to planning. Some studies are general in nature, others deal with particular examples; a few are of interest from the point of view of the history of educational planning.

102. The Yearbook of Education, 1956. London: Evans Brothers Ltd., 1956.

This volume consists of a series of articles on the relationship that may exist in a society between education and economics. Some of the articles are general in nature but most of them describe definite situations or experiments. They are grouped under several main headings, each of which covers one section of the book.

The first section deals with the demand for education and certain connected factors (religious traditions, social attitudes, industrialization and technology, the effects of external stimuli). The second and third sections deal with financial problems: the acquisition and distribution of resources, and problems of management (historical aspects; determination of priorities between competing sectors and within the educational sector; examples of educational reforms and the economic problems to which they give rise; teachers' salaries, etc.).

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The fourth section is concerned with the relations between education and economic development (the economic consequences of investment in the educational sector in Europe and the United States, and problems peculiar to certain countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America).

103. York, E.T. "Education and Economic Growth," Farm Foundation: Increasing Understanding of Public Problems and Policies. Chicago: The Farm Foundation, 1963, pp. 31-40.

104. Zook, Paul E. (ed.). Foreign Trade and Human Capital. Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1962.

This book contains seven studies originally "presented as lectures at Southern Methodist University in 1960 and 1961." Investment in human capital, allocating public expenditures for education, productivity and social costs of human capital, and U.S. foreign aid programs are the lectures dealing with underdeveloped countries. The remaining three lectures deal with the "welfare implications of European economic integration," "the Latin American free trade zone," and "Resource Allocation, balance of payments and economic development: Argentina, Chile and Mexico."

III. Agriculture

105. Center for International Studies, M.I.T. Policies for Promoting Agricultural Development. Cambridge: Center for International Studies, M.I.T., 1965.

106. Clark, C. and M.R. Haswell. The Economics of Subsistence Agriculture. London: Macmillan, 1964.

This book contains evidence from over fifty countries on the behavior of the subsistence cultivator - his methods of production, his use of time, his methods of transport and exchange, his tenure situation, his consumption patterns. In particular it stresses the need for improvement of transport in order to facilitate the transition of a subsistence to a commercial economy. A slowly

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increasing or even constant level of production per head is a characteristic of peasant agriculture. Where the rate of growth of agricultural output has been high, as in Japan and Mexico, it has been brought about by a rapid technical and scientific advance and the presence of an incentive in the shape of a ready supply of cheap manufactured goods. Caution is advised when considering under-employment in subsistence agriculture, as it may result from a preference for leisure or be caused by fluctuations in the seasonal demand for labour. Where climatic conditions inevitably leave cultivators idle for part of the year considerable diversification of production should be encouraged.

Half the world's population still lives by subsistence agriculture. While only a minority go hungry, they all have a monotonous diet and an irregular food supply. Transport, housing, clothing and education may represent a more urgent need than that for additional food and transport is probably the most important factor for it provides access to and encourages the growth of urban markets. In discussing the place of trade and aid in economic development empirical evidence is used to show that countries with small national incomes are relatively more dependent on trade than countries with large ones. Wealthy nations would help poor countries in their transition to commercial and industrial economies by encouraging trade. Subsistence economies need both exports markets and a ready supply of cheap manufactured imports. If direct aid is to be given, it should be carefully spent on government or private enterprises for the manufacture of exports. For their part the poorer countries should conduct free trade among themselves and specialize their production.

107. Dixey, R. N. International Explorations of Agricultural Economics. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1964.

The book consists of articles by twenty-six authors with the general topic of discussion being no more narrowly definable than "agricultural economics." Some of the topics considered are: the role of the agricultural economist, advanced research methods, plantation agriculture, collective farms, the role of education in develop-

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ment, farm management and credit guidance, and the impact of modern development.

108. Eicher, C.K. and L.W. Witt (eds.). Agriculture in Economic Development. New York: McGraw Hill, 1964.

This book of readings in agricultural development (some already known, some especially written), emphasizes some of the common tools and approaches in explaining, initiating and accelerating agricultural change in nations at various points along a "developmental continuum". Part I analyzes agriculture and economic change in historical perspective. Bearing in mind the contributions of agriculture to overall development W.H. Nicholls suggests that present five-year and other plans should have agricultural rather than industrial priorities. In Part II, S. Kuznets discusses the problems of the measurement of growth in the agricultural sector, and the market contributions of this sector to the economy as a whole. Part III reviews the literature on the subject of disguised unemployment. Caution is advised when dealing with high estimates of surplus labour. Again, the validity of Marginal Productivity Analysis in agrarian economies has to be examined. N. Georgescu-Roegen suggests that the unit of production must remain the family, where each man receives an average wage even though his marginal productivity may be zero. It is recognized that change in agriculture requires a combination of programs. Part IV gives an indication of some of these programs and their value. D.E. Hathaway examines migration from agriculture in the United States and concludes that migration in itself does not bring about a significan improvement in the relative income position of the farm economy.

109. Food: One Tool in International Economic Development. Ames, Iowa: Center for Agricultural and Economic Development, Iowa State University Press, 1962.

This book contains papers presented at a conference conducted at the above Center in 1962. The purpose of the conference was to answer some of the following questions: (1) can larger and more effective programs of research directed towards international economic problems be developed? (2) how might food be used optionally in pro-

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moting economic development? (3) under what conditions should the nation (U.S.A.) export food for these purposes as compared to exporting currency, resources, and scientific knowledge? (4) to what extent can good be used, relative to other resources and aid, if the goal is maximum economic development from given investment funds?

110. Kool, Rudolf. Tropical Agriculture and Economic Development. Wageningen: H. Veenman, 1960.

In the author's words, a "small book, nibbling at many interesting problems but never trying to reach at the bottom. It is written for students of agricultural colleges and for students in the economic and social sciences and last but certainly not least for the general reader." The chapter headings are as follows: the problem of the economic development of tropical areas; economic consequences of natural conditions; labor output of the tropical farmer; economic weakness of tropical domestic agriculture; some industrial and commercial aspects of development; marketing research for tropical products; scope for a social policy; cooperatives and tropical development; monetary equilibrium and tropical development; and measures for the improvement of rural conditions.

111. Land Economics Institute. Modern Land Policy. Uubana: University of Illinois Press, 1960.

112. Lionberger, H.F. Adoption of New Ideas and Practices. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1960.

This is a summary of research dealing with the acceptance of technological change in agriculture and gives suggestions for action designed to facilitate such change.

113. Luykx, Nicolaas. The Role of Rural Government in Agricultural Development. Comparative Administration Group Occasional Papers, Bloomington, Indiana: Comparative Administration Group, ASPA, 1964.

114. Montgomery, J. D. and S.A. Marglin. "Measureing a Government's 'Will to Develop' in Agriculture," Policies for Promoting Agricultural Development. Cambridge, Mass: Center for International Studies, 1965, pp. 261-71.

"Laissez-faire" cannot today be considered as an important model for action in the developing countries, and the "will to develop" should become a yardstick in analyzing a government's potential for raising the living standard of the people, as indeed is already expressed in the national plans of most governments. This paper explores the possibility of supplementing intuition with evidence as a basis for judging the commitment to one phase of development - the agricultural sector - on the part of government in developing countries. Current efforts to use material and human resources in development may be taken as a measure of will, so that even rough comparisons of the level of indices among countries with similar levels of per caput GNP might help to answer the question: "Does country X demonstrate a greater national effort to develop its agriculture than country Y?" Such measurements could be made of the costs of advisory services in different countries. Other measure may also be developed from staff statistics from the agricultural ministries. The quality of personnel assigned to a sector may measure the intensity of a government's commitment of manpower resources to that sector. Assuming that wage scales reflect the professional competence of the individuals performing given public services, a direct measure of the quality of the effort would be the average basic wages over time of agricultural personnel assigned to specific functions (research and advisory work) as compared with civil servants' average basic wages. The allocation of educational funds at all levels could provide another indication of the will to develop agriculture, while the attitudes of the civil service and its technical capacity and the incentive system surrounding it may be considered in measuring the national "will to develop". Such attitude surveys have been made for other purposes in various countries; they are undoubtedly methodologically feasible. The evidence currently available does not permit a classification of countries in terms of the intensity of their will to develop or to correlate that will with other factors relevant to the processes of development. However, there seems enough consistency in published data to justify further re-

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searches in selected countries and to warrant pilot studies of attitudes and communications to see if hypotheses drawn from the commitment of resources in agriculture and education would be verified by other forms of evidence.

115. Moseman, A. H. (ed.). Agricultural Sciences for the Developing Nations. Washington: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1964.

This book records a symposium devoted to the role of agricultural science and technology in the acceleration of economic progress in newly developing nations. The symposium was organized under the following major types: (1) characteristics of agricultural systems in emerging nations; (2) research to devise and adapt innovations; (3) education and development of human resources; (4) establishing indigenous institutions to serve advancing agriculture.

116. Nakajub, Arb. Local Government and Agricultural Development. A paper presented to the First Conference on Agricultural Economics of the Agricultural Economics Society of Thailand, on February 15, 1962. Bangkok: 1962.

Local government is one of the important tools for executing and accelerating agricultural development projects in the underdeveloped countries. The reporter emphasized particularly those activities of the local government within this field in which improvement is needed, as follows: legal deficiency, financial deficiency, personnel deficiency, deficiency in coordination and deficiency in the delegation of authority (too much centralization).

117. Papadakis, J. Agricultural Development: A Change of Methods is Urgently Needed. Buenos Aires: Author, 1965.

The fundamental obstacle to agricultural development is the subsistence agriculture in its different grades. This could be overcome by a combined operation of introducing modern technology, credit and marketing. The operation should begin in carefully selected areas and spread gradually. Problems are examined in the contexts of the main climatic regions.

118. Peterson, J.B. and R.D. Frazier. "Plant Agriculture in the Emerging Nations," Agricultural Sciences for the Developing Nations, A. H. Moseman (ed.). Washington: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1964, pp. 33-50.

Plant agriculture in the emerging nations is advancing rapidly, but is hardly staying ahead of increasing population. In many emerging nations a one-crop agriculture has been practiced and has proved to be very unstable financially, politically, and agronomically. Although known technology is shown to be capable of impressive production increases, the point is made that a changed philosophy concerning agricultural research and educational institutions is necessary for a permanent solution of the production problems in the emerging nations. Support is given to the establishment of problem-oriented university research programs, graduate level agricultural education, and agricultural university extension in the emerging nations.

119. Sachs, I. (ed.). Agriculture, Land Reforms and Economic Development. Warszawa: PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, 1964.

This volume contains the papers of a "Symposium by Correspondence" with contributions from authors in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as from Europe. It also contains a number of the papers (in French) presented at a seminar on agrarian reform held in Morocco in January 1962. The contents are as follows: Agriculture in a developing economy, by D.G. Karve; Agrarian relations in India, by V.B. Singh; A short history of agrarian reform in Latin America, by E. Nava Morales; The Brazilian dilemma: bread or steel, by J. De Castro; La place de l'agriculture ans la vie économique de l'Algerie (The place of agriculture in the economic life of Algeria), by A. Nouschi; Les places respectives de la réforme agraire et de l'industrialisation dans la strategie du developpement economique (agrarian reform, industrialization and the strategy of economic development), by E. Younes and G. Berrebi; Reforme agraire et sous-developpement: Moyen-Orient musulman (agrarian reform and underdevelopment; the case of the Moslem Middle East), by J. Dresch; Reforme agraire et sous-developpement; Inde, Chine, Amerique Latine (agrarian reform and underdevelopment; India, China, Latin America), by

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R. Dumont; Le droit des terres au Maghreb (Land law in Maghreb), by J. Berque; Diverses experiences tentees dans le domaine rural avant l'independance due Maroc (rural policies in pre-independent Morocco), by P. Marthelot; Diverses experiences tentees dans le domaine rural apres l'independance du Maroc (rural policies in independent Morocco), by Y. Goussault; Conditions de la reforme agraire au Maroc (agrarian reform in Morocco), by M. Ben Barka.

120. Schultz, T. W. Economic Crises in World Agriculture. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1965.

The author postulates that there is a juncture in economic development when a stagnant and depressed agriculture causes a crisis, and that country after country has reached this juncture. The first three chapters are devoted to the issue of what is to be done about agriculture at this critical point. Programs, the aim of which is to modernize traditional agriculture, must break the long-standing economic disequilibrium that characterizes farming in so many poor countries, and it is considered in detail how this can be accomplished. The price of increasing the capacity of traditional agriculture, under present conditions, is high. A set of hypotheses to guide the analysis indicates that the land, reproducible material, capital and labor at the disposal of farmers in the poor countries are allocated quite efficiently - more so than in modern agriculture. Another hypothesis indicates that the rate of return to investment in traditional agriculture is low, which means that the incentive to expand production is weak. There are two basic explanations of the failure of farmers who are bound by traditional agriculture to increase production substantially over a period of time. One makes it a matter of preference and the other is based on production possibilities. It is contended that farm people in traditional societies are not indifferent to earnings from work and to rates of return from investment, and that accordingly there is a role for economic analysis. The evidence on production possibilities consists of: (1) the supply response of farmers in traditional agriculture; (2) the comparative efficiency with which they allocate the agricultural resources at their disposal

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and (3) the low marginal rates of return to investment when it is undertaken to increase the capacity of agriculture. With few exceptions all the inputs that farmers in poor countries can produce for themselves are low pay-off sources, while virtually all agricultural inputs that hold real promise must come from outside agriculture. The high pay-off sources are predominantly improvements in the quality of agricultural inputs. It is shown that United States agricultural aid programs have not achieved the success hoped for, primarily because no profitable rewarding new agricultural inputs have been available to farmers which they could adopt and use. The concept of economic growth which underlies this analysis indicates that the programs to modernize agriculture successfully must be based on: (1) new agricultural inputs that have a relatively high pay-off; (2) a supply of these inputs available to farmers; (3) teaching the farmers how to use the new inputs efficiently as they adopt them. In his analysis of modern agriculture the author examines (1) the sources of the gains in agricultural productivity in the United States; (2) the cause of the USSR's inability to develop these sources of productivity; (3) the basis for re-distributing the "losses" borne by farm people as a consequence of these gains in productivity; (4) the reasons for farm people failing to share in many of the social services of the welfare state in the United States.

121. Sen, S.R. The Strategy for Agricultural Development, and Other Essays on Economic Policy and Planning. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1962.

122. Wald, H. P. Taxation of Agricultural Land in Underdeveloped Economies: A Survey and Guide to Policy. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1959.

This study of the taxation, and potential for taxation, of agricultural land in underdeveloped countries is in response to the premise that land taxes are one of the few sources of revenue with which non-industrial countries can "hasten their economic progress." Various "systems of land taxation" are reviewed and their dominant characteristics are presented. As a "guide to policy" land taxation is studied from "the viewpoint of administration." Reform of land taxation systems is also covered.

123. Weitz, R. (ed.). Rural Planning in Developing Countries. Report on the Second Rehovoth Conference, Israel, August 1963. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1965.

This report covers the Conference discussions of the 90 representatives from 38 countries, on three main subjects: (1) agricultural planning and rural development; (2) the human factor in agricultural development; and (3) agricultural research, extension and education.

IV. Social Development

124. Barnett, H.G. Innovation. The Basis of Cultural Change. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953.

An attempt is made to formulate a general theory of the nature of innovation and to analyze the conditions for, and the immediate social consequences of, the appearance of novel ideas. The author argues that there is no innovative "faculty", nor is there any specifically creative instrument that is possessed by some men and not by others. The conception of a new idea is not a specific unitary phenomenon; it is the result of a particular conjunction of psychological processes, none of which, when taken alone, is peculiar to the pattern of thought that is essential to the conception of a novelty. Favorable and unfavorable conditions for innovation have social as well as personal determinants. These two major kinds of influence, together with subordinate variables that affect innovative potentials in each, are considered in sections that deal with the cultural backgrounds of the innovators and with their individual histories and motivations. The attention given to the social consequences of innovations is confined for the most part to an analysis of the factors that influence their acceptance or rejection. Incidental reference is made to the demands for change that the acceptance of an innovation imposes on the rest of a culture. No effort is made to study either the ramifications or the cumulative results of acceptance. The analysis stops short of the discussion of trends or other formulations based upon the coordinates of time,

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location, and quantity. The approach to innovation is neither historical nor statistical. The aim has been "to describe processes rather than substance, universals rather than singularities."

125. Batten, T.R. Communities and Their Development: An Introductory Study with Special Reference to the Tropics. London: Oxford University Press, 1957.

This book is a detailed study of recent trends in community development with examples of the various aspects of the work undertaken by many agencies in tropical countries. Following the introductory section, the book deals with agencies and people; aims and approaches; methods and techniques and criteria for better community development work.

The first two chapters of the section on methods and techniques are devoted to "the school and the community" and "making people literate". After outlining the role to be played by the school and the community and defining the relationship of the one to the other, the author states that "the school and the teacher (are) important factors in community development provided always that their limitations are recognized...it is unrealistic to expect the school to be able to shoulder the whole burden of community development...The prime job of the teacher is to make his school a community school, well oriented to the school environment in aim, method and curriculum; to win the confidence of the people; and to enlist their help in the service of their children." The teacher should help the people "to see the relation between the teaching of the school, their own betterment, and the development of their community..."

The beginnings of literacy campaigns and their development are discussed at some length and several useful conclusions are reached, among them that "people must be helped to realize how reading can help them in their daily lives; that people must be provided with the kind of reading that they really want; and that the first step in really backward areas must be to create uses for reading by going ahead with a general development program before the literacy worker comes in." These principles equally

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apply to educational broadcasts and films - people "must be helped to understand them and appreciate them if they are to be influenced by them."

This study which is an outcome of the author's work as Senior Lecturer and Supervisor of Studies in Community Development at the University of London Institute of Education contains a bibliography for each chapter as well as suggestions for further reading in English.

126. Batten, T.R. Training for Community Development: A Critical Study of Method. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

Administrators responsible for community development programs commonly find themselves faced with two major training needs which traditional training methods have proved inadequate to cope with: (1) development in the field workers a satisfactory level of skill in working with people; and (2) providing effective orientation training for all the administrators, departmental offices, unofficials, and village leaders whose interest and co-operation is needed to insure success. Trainers have found attitudes very hard to change and skill in working with people equally hard to teach. Part I of Batten's book examines current training policies and practice with frequent reference to recent field studies. In Part II he draws conclusions about the need for further change. In Part III he describes the methods and techniques which have evolved for dealing with these two training problems in his course at the University of London Institute of Education.

127. Beal, G. How Does Social Change Occur? Ames, Iowa: Dower State University Press, 1958.

128. Beal, George M. "Social Action: Instigated Social Change in Large Social Systems," Our Changing Rural Society: Perspectives and Trends, James H. Copp (ed.). Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1964, pp. 233-264.

Social action is used in the context of those types of decisions that man finds he must or prefers to make coordinately with larger social aggregates, e.g., School reorganization, area development, or a community hospital.

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Instigated social action may be thought of as a purposive pattern of choice-making, goal-directed, collective behavior. Social action may be analyzed referencing the actors and social systems involved, and the flow or stages of social action through time. Analytical frameworks are suggested for the analyses and application of each of these: resources, social system analysis, and the construct of social action respectively. Relevant research is reviewed, and where appropriate, generalizations are derived. It is concluded that there appears to be a rapidly growing body of knowledge that should prove valuable, to both the research worker and action oriented person, to more precisely conceptualize social action, the resources needed and potentially available, the time flow functions that need to be performed, and how the resources of actors and social systems can be combined for the efficient accomplishment of social action goals.

129. Coale, Ansley J. "Population and Economic Development," The Population Dilemma, Philip M. Hauser (ed.). Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice - Hall, Inc., 1963, pp. 46-49.

This is a discussion of "how the demographic characteristics of the low-income countries are related to their poverty." A low-income country that could succeed in immediately reducing fertility would reduce the burden of child dependency and hence permit "a higher level of investment and more immediately productive uses of investment." A further advantage of reduced child dependency would be slower growth of the labor force, enhancing the possibility of a "faster growth in capital per worker from any given investment....The additional gains in per capita income resulting from a 50% reduction in fertility occurring within 25 years would be about 40% in 30 years, 100% in 60 years, and 500% in 150 years." If reduction were postponed by 30 years, 64% would be added to the size of the population along with a loss "in potential long-range gains from the interim reduction in dependency of 40%." In short, reduction in fertility facilitates a more rapid modernization process, accelerated growth in income, a more rapid possibility of productive employment for all adults in need of jobs, attainment of universal education and it would have the obvious and immediate effect of providing the women of low-income countries some relief from constant pregnancy, parturition and infant care."

130. Doob, Leonard W. Becoming More Civilized, A Psychological Exploration. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1960.

A psychological exploration of the effect of contact with Western civilization upon the beliefs, values, personalities and behavior of members of nonliterate societies, in 10 Chapters, an Author's Preface, and Appendices. (1) Psychological Exploration, poses questions of why men become more civilized and what effects civilization has upon them; introduces the concepts to be used in the analysis which follows; and presents some hypotheses regarding contact and acculturation. (2) The Attributes of Less Civilized People, deals with characteristics of 'less civilized people' to facilitate understanding of the changes which occur with the onset of acculturation. (3) Evidence and Method, discusses the psychological techniques used in the analysis, and present analysis of the following studies: (A) Africa-Jamaica studies; (B) the Indian-white study; (C) the study of the Menomini Indians; (D) the Ojibwa study; and (E) the Middle East study. The interpretation of Rorschach findings, and the 'spiraled' explanation are discussed. (4) Motives and Goals, discusses receptivity to acculturation. Several hypotheses are offered regarding motivating factors. (5) Attitudes Toward People and Groups, deals with and presents hypotheses regarding the effects of attitudes to certain individuals and groups regarding the learning of new ways. (6) Beliefs and Values, discusses the following conditions as bearing on changes in belief and value systems: (a) the ability of the people to verbalize their opinions; and (b) the persistence of traditional views. Also dealt with is the relative modifiability of values and beliefs, and the effects of relativity versus absolutism of beliefs and values on susceptibility to change. (7) Intelligence and Skill, deals with the probable differences between the more and the less civilized regarding: (a) the ability to transfer; (b)abstraction; (c) the concept and utilization of time; and (d) language. (8) Effects of Personality, discusses personalities regarding receptivity to civilization. (9) Repercussions, suggests that "men and societies seem unable to add a new form of behavior without enjoying or suffering many consequences." (10) Changes in Personality, deals with the personality changes which result from civilization.

131. Fischer, S.N. Social Forces in The Middle East. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1955.

132. Foster, George M. Traditional Cultures: And the Impact of Technological Change. New York and Evanston: Harper and Row, 1962.

The author discusses the social and psychological aspects of cultural stability and resistance to change as they affect both the giver and the receiver of foreign aid. Using many tradition-bound peasant communities to illustrate the problems, the author explains the nature of cultural change, and the role and problems of American specialists working in newly developing countries. Associated with every technical and material change is a corresponding change in the attitudes, thoughts, values, beliefs and behavior of the people affected by the material change. Such changes are more subtle and often overlooked.

133. Frankel, S.H. The Economic Impact on Underdeveloped Societies. Essays on International Investment and Social Change. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1953.

134. Gardner, John W. Self-Renewal: The Individual and the Innovative Society. New York: Harper, 1964.

135. Garfield, V.E. and E. Friedl, (eds.). Symposium on Community Studies in Anthropology. Seattle, Wash: American Ethnological Society, 1964.

136. Gouldner, Alvin W. and Richard A. Peterson. Notes on Technology and the Moral Order. Indianapolis, Ind: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1962.

This is an examination of the factors common to pre-industrial societies with a foreword by W. Goldschmidt - in 4 Chapters. (1) The Problem - states the aims and methods of the book: a study of 71 pre-industrial societies using data from the Human Relations Area Files to identify the fundamental subsystems common to these societies, their interrelationships, and relative importance. The notions of single factor theory and multiple causationism, both theories in widespread use prior to the development of functionalism, are examined. "Functionalism today still rests upon a vague and dubious assumption of system interdependence which ignores the question of the differential influence of system elements." It is suggested that

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there is no reason to suppose that because a given element is important in one type of society, it will be important in all. Therefore, the attempt is made to evaluate the importance of technology in pre-industrial societies. The method of factor analysis is used to handle simultaneously a large number of traits in a large number of societies. (2) Four Dimensions of Primitive Society - uses the 57 traits isolated for the 71 societies, and finds that they are divisible into 4 dimensions: lineality, sex dominance, technology, and Apollonianism (norm-sending). It is found that the higher the level of technology, the more likely is the society to have written language, a high level of trade, hereditary classes and castes, and "a higher degree of demanded impulse control or Apollonianism." (3) Conjectures on the Relation Between Technology and Apollonianism - discusses the evolution of the modern self, contending that "with the Neolithic Revolution there are now more and larger differences among individuals and thus a greater likelihood that each can perceive himself as different from the others." The following elements in the development of a self are described: the discriminations; the development of self-consciousness. The self can feel itself to be 'real' in two different ways: by feeling powerful in the course of conflict, or by feeling loved and approved in consensus. "The new self intensifies the problem of impulse management not only because it is more individuated but also because its constituent impulses are more powerful..." This problem may be handled through the utilization of power differences and/or the development of a normative structure. Thus, "the Apollonian factor entails a complex of norm-emitting, legitimating, surveying, and sanctioning arrangements, emerging as an adaptive response to the intensified social conflicts and growing problems of impulse management which were then occasioned by the growth of Neolithic technology, increasing stratification, and heightened individuality." It is conceivable that both power and the supernaturally sanctioned moral system may decline with a great growth in technology; and therefore, "when and insofar as the increased rewards of the new technology are distributed it may be that Apollonianism is a less necessary source of impulse control and may slacken."

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(4) The Relative Magnitude of the Factors - defines 'influence' as "the per cent of variance which a given factor extracts from the total variance in the original correlation matrix," and finds that by this method technology does extract more variance than any other factor. Various other methods are used, producing the same results. However, technology accounts only for a fraction of the total variance extracted. Therefore, "it is obvious that a monistic theory which holds that technology, by itself, determines all other relations, is simply wrong." A 'stratified system model' is proposed as an alternative to the functionalist system. This model contains the following assumptions: "(1) socio-cultural elements are to be analysed as part of a system, i.e., in relation to other elements with which they are presumed to interact, (2) the total common variance of systems will differ, (3) the variance in any one element in the system may be only partly accounted for by any other element in it - and indeed, this is expected to be the usual case, and (4) some elements in the system account for more variance in the remaining system elements, while others account for less." An Addendum by L.K.Miller presents A Methodological Note on Determining the Causal Priority of Two Variables, in which he details the manner by which causal priority may be determined on the basis of the largest mean internal correlations. (5) Appendices present: (A) List of Societies Included in Sample, (B) Traits Included in Factor Analysis, (C) Correlation Matrix for Traits, (D) The Varimax Factor Matrix, (E) The Oblimax Factor Matrix, and (F) The Centroid Matrix. An Index.

137. Hagen, Everett E. On the Theory of Social Change. Homewood, Ill: The Dorsey Press, 1962.

A synthesis, in five Parts and nineteen Chapters, of the political, psychological and social forces at work in the economic growth of nations emerging from traditional society into the modern world. Part I - The Nature of the Problem - is a background for the subsequent analysis, and contains three Chapters. Chapter (1) The Purpose and Structure of the Book - presents the theoretical framework regarding the need for: (A) system analysis, (B) integration of special science theory, and (C) the relation of childhood to history; and also the structure of the

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book. (2) Historical Bases for a Theory of Growth - surveys the historical circumstances in which economic growth has begun. (3) The Inadequacy of Economic Theories of Growth - cites a number of economic theories, and thus the need for an interdisciplinary approach. Part II - Personality and the Stability of Traditional Societies - is principally devoted to relating (childhood) personality theory to the problems of change. Chapter (4) The Traditional State of Societies - focusses on traditional societies in history, traditional society as double (or triple) society, the elite, class relationships (a recapitulation), and contains an appendix, Defining Societies. (5) Authoritarianism and Innovational Personalities - concerns: (A) creativity and innovation, (B) innovational personality, and (C) the authoritarian personality. (6) Authoritarianism and Innovational Personalities in a Formal Framework - extends the previous work and includes: (A) an introduction, (B) the constructs, (C) intelligence and energy, (D) cognitions, (E) needs, (F) innovational and authoritarian personality in the general framework, and (G) an appendix on the scope of moral values and T. Parson's pattern variables. (7) Formation of Creative and Authoritarian Personalities - surveys the:(A) childhood generalizations and adult behavior, (B) crises of infancy, (C) considerate parenthood, (D) authoritarian parenthood in traditional societies, (E) other types of parenthood, and (F) childhood and adulthood. Apendices. (8) Personality and the Stability of Traditional Society - treats childhood in Burma and Java, the stability of traditional society, and has an appendix on the perpetuation of personality types. Part III - The Transition to Economic Growth - presents (9) Disturbing Events and Reactions to Them - regarding withdrawal of status respect, R.K. Merton's typology of adaptive modes, and New Wine in Merton's Bottles. (10) Appearance of Retreatism - discusses the immediate impact of withdrawal of status respect, the erosion of values, the repression of needs, the women, and concluding comments. (11) Emergence of Technological Creativity contains alternative developments within retreatism, creativity out of retreatism, the reformer, and the emergence of values conducive to economic growth. (12) Further Observations On Technological Innovation - notes the influence of the state of knowledge,

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economic conditions, the principle of relative social blockage, the principle of protection by the group, aliens and economic growth, and dynamic processes. Part IV - Transition to Economic Growth: Some Cases in Point - contains 4 case histories as examples: Chapters (13) England: Continental Values and Anglo-Saxon Virtues, (14) Japan: History Mocks the Tokugawa, (15) The Transition in Columbia and (16) Social Change and Economic Modernization in Two Indonesian Towns by C. Geertz. Part V - The Transition: The Colonial Case - contains (17) Colonialism and Economic Growth - which surveys the pressures of colonialism, retreatism in colonial societies - more extreme reactions, the perpetuation of values inimical to economic growth, rifts in the traditional social structure, implications for the future, and an appendix: American Foreign Policy and the Underdeveloped Countries. Chapters (18) A Case in Point: Burma, and (19) A Case in Point: Sioux on the Reservations - are both case history approaches. Appendices: (i) Analytical Models in the Study of Social Science discusses the logical requirements of general system analysis and also explains the concepts and methodology; (ii) The Rostovian Schema, discusses the schema of stages of economic growth. An extensive Bibliography and combined author-subject index.

138. Halpern, Manfred. The Politics of Social Change in the Middle East and North Africa. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963.

139. Hauser, Philip M. (ed.). The Population Dilemma. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963.

140. Hollinshead, August de Belmont. Elm Town's Youth. New York: J. Wiley, 1949.

141. Hoselitz, Bert F. and Wilbert E. Moore (eds.). Industrialization and Society. Paris: UNESCO - Mouton, 1963.

A volume of readings on social aspects of the industrialization process, which includes one study specifically dealing with the effects of educational systems on modernization. In addition many of the other studies have relevance for the educational planner.

142. Jansen, Marius B. (ed.). Changing Japanese Attitudes Toward Modernization. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

143. Kerr, Clark, John T. Dunlap, Frederick Harbison, and Charles N. Myers. Industrialism and Industrial Man. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1960; New York: Oxford University Press - Galaxy Edition, 1964.

This book has good bibliographies from the work of the Harbison group at Princeton.

144. Krier, Henn. Rural Manpower and Industrial Development. Paris: Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1961.

145. Krishna, Daya. Considerations Towards A Theory of Social Change. Bombay, India: P.C. Manaktala and Sons Private Ltd, 1965.

A volume in seven Chapters. (1) Preliminary Considerations-discusses the term 'social' which has (a) a wider and (b) a narrower sense. In sense (a), any activity of man that is 'derived from' or has any 'relevance to' other human beings is regarded as 'social'; sense (b) confines it to that which is concerned with other human beings, the former leads to the "socio-centric predicament," taking away all freedom from him and saddling him with all responsibility. The latter leads to the abstracting of an aspect always present when persons are involved in a situation. 'Social' is not identical with society and a theory of social change seeks to understand changes in society. (2) The Problem of Causal Autonomy. Society presupposes for its functioning the existence of men who sustain it by their repeated actions. Yet, the differences between various societies cannot be accounted for in terms of this fact at all. This opens the problem of understanding the relation between phenomena of a narrower realm to the phenomena of the wider realm in which they are embedded. The relation can only be envisaged in terms of the fact that the phenomena in the wider realm ensure only the generic conditions for the existence or survival of the phenomena of the narrower realm while the latter are autonomous for all the specific characters and differences that obtain therein. The only other alternative is to believe that the most fundamental field is the one studied by the science of physics and that ultimately every distinctive phenomenon in any other realm is deducible from it and intelligible in its terms. (3) The Problem of

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Relative Freedom. The issue of causal autonomy is related to the problem of freedom. Science is committed to the belief that everything has a cause and is determined by causes to know which is to understand the thing. But the scientist is also committed to the belief that he is free in discovering this 'determination'. Science, seen as seeking for knowledge, involves the postulate of freedom as well as causality. (4) Causal and Non-causal Understanding. Society is a creation of man and is much like art; therefore, to understand society one requires to understand works of art. The causal, the functional, the aesthetic and the valuation are intertwined in the life of society and each is needed to understand it in a relevant manner. (5) The Problem of Unity. The unity of such a complex object as society is difficult to determine. Yet, unless we can do it, all theorizing about 'change' is meaningless. (6) The Problem of Change. Change, to be meaningful, always involves the background of a continuing identity which yet is considered less important in order than change may be significantly noticed or asserted. The apprehension of change is different from the actuality of change and its theoretic comprehension. (7) Towards a Theory of Social Change. Within the basic framework of survival and values the theory about social change has to build itself in a multi-faceted manner. The fundamental perspective in which these facts have to be seen is: constraint and freedom. Change ought to be viewed always as a movement towards or away from a particular kind of freedom. This is possible only when Society itself is viewed as half-natural, half-artistic, ever-continuing creation of man to facilitate the emergence and exercise of freedom in its diverse forms.

146. Lerner, Daniel. The Passing of Traditional Society: Modernizing the Middle East. Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1958.

An examination of the process of modernization in the Middle East employing as source material a questionaire and interview data from Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iran - in four Parts and eleven Chapters, with the collaboration of Lucile Pevsner and an introduction by David Riesman. I - Perspectives - presents (1) The Grocer and The Chief: A Parable - which outlines the traditional orientation of the Chief and the more modern

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(transitional) outlook of a Grocer in the village of Balgat, Turkey. (2) Modernizing Styles of Life: A Theory - defines the mobile person as having the capacity for identification with new aspects of his environment and the mechanisms needed to incorporate new demands upon himself. These mechanisms - projection and introjection - taken together are called "empathy". The mass media by simplifying perception and complicating response facilitate the development of empathy. Two systems of public communication are distinguished: oral and media; and it is noted that the direction of change is always from oral to media and the degree of change is related with changes in other key sectors of the social system, so that media systems appear in societies which are urban, literate and electoral, while oral systems are found in rural, illiterate, and designative societies. High correlations are found between urbanization and literacy, and between literacy and media participation. Three phases of modernization are delineated: urbanization, literacy, and then media growth. It is concluded that the mobile individuals, or "transitionals," are "key to the changing Middle East. What they are today is a passage from what they once were to what they are becoming. Their passage, writ large, is the passing of traditional society in the Middle East." (3) The Passing of Traditional Society: A Survey - offers the following perspective on modernization: "social change operates through persons and places. Either individuals and their environments modernize together or modernization leads elsewhere than intended." The nations in the survey are ranked by population, urbanization, literacy, voting, media consumption, media production and education. "Modernizing Middle Easterners in 1950 tended to be young unmarried males, relatively well-off, and recruited among minority groups - in higher proportions than in the population." All respondents are characterized as Modern, Transitional, or Traditional according to their scores on an opinion range. II - The New Turks - examines (4) Turkey: From the Pat - which outlines the development of Turkey from the time of the Ottoman Imperium through the reign of Ataturk and the communication revolution. A sketch of the traditional Turk is presented. (5) Turkey: Toward the Future - offers a comparison of the three types of personalities in Turkey and outlines the path from tradition to transition. III - The Arab Worlds - most modern of the Arab lands, whose

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"distinctive mark is to interweave modernism more closely with Westernism than is permissible in any currently prevailing ideology in the Middle East." The following factors are considered: The Westernizing elements, the media and three personality types, the new opionion leaders in rural Lebanon, the significance of the media for women, and the problems of governing. (7) Egypt: The Vicious Circle - discusses the problems of modernization in Egypt, whose elite has been more deeply scarred than any other in the Middle East. The vicious circle of poverty, the revolutionary symbolisms of nation and class, the relationship between the media and the revolutions, and the following phases of development are discussed: The Naguib technique of "vox populi," the transitional phase, and the Nasser syndrome. The following elements of instability are delineated: that the original dedicated band who made the revolution has been decomposed, the psychic displacement of the elite, the failure to develop a program to bring the rural mass to a decent standard of living, and the problems attendant upon industrial development. (8) Syria: The Lures of Extremism - details the problems in a land characterized by a "long history of mass indifference alike to oligarchic governance and counter-elite contentiousness" which "is reinforced by a traditional communication system." The social setting of political instability, the path of the urban counter-elite from personal frustration to political extremism, and the politics of insecurity are discussed. A typology of political attitudes is presented, containing the following categories: revolutionary left, middle left, reform left, apoliticals, conservative right, middle right, and nationalist right. (9) Jordan: One State with Two Peoples-examines the problems attendant upon the mixture of a more numerous and advanced Palestinian population and a backward people "in a terrain whose poor resources were virtually unmapped." The following elements in the population are characterized: (a) the Beduins, who manifest a tribal focus, disdain for civilization, ignorance of the modern world, and an oral network of communication, (b) the village farmers, among whom three types of listeners are classified, corresponding to the general typology: locals, nationals, and cosmopolitans, (c) the town enterprisers, the growing class of newly articulate people, and (d) the cosmopolitan elite, exhibiting the

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participant style of modern man. IV - On the Margins - discusses (10) Iran: In a Bipolar World - which presents the picture of Iran between the two major world powers and a similar struggle at home between two major ideologies represented by the Revolutionary Left on the one hand and the extremely nationalistic Pan-Iranian Party on the other. The structure of Iranian extremism is examined at length, including the nature of its membership and leadership, the psychology of alienation, the ideological cleavage of class versus nation, and the impact of the media. The relationship of international communication and bipolarity is considered, as is the "meaning of Mossadegh." (11) Retrospect and Prospect - suggests that in the developing attitudes of the Transitional and the growth of mass media lie the key to the future of the Middle East. "The articulation of a stable identity is particularly difficult for individuals in the Middle East today, because the great current drama of the area as a whole is precisely its quest for a suitable collective identity." In the movement from traditional to modern ways the question has been not whether or not to proceed, but how one should move. "The values of modernity have infused into the area a new perception of a desirable future; the conflict now turns upon power." Moreover, there is the psychological problem of motivating the isolated and illiterate peasants and tribesmen by providing them "with clues as to what the better things of life might be." Three appendices present: (i) the questionaire, (ii) replication of the empathy index, and (iii) the latent structure analysis. An index.

147. Lerner, Daniel. "Toward a Communication Theory of Modernization," Communications and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 1, Lucian W. Pye (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 327-350.

Two main sets of problems which universally confront the development process are: (1) mobility - the problems of societal dynamism; and (2) societal equilibruim. Social equilibrium may be considered as a ratio between individual mobility and institutional stability. Mobility is evolved in (A) geographic mobility; (B) social mobility; and (C) psychic mobility. The mass media are a major instrument of change, since: "They make indispensible

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inputs to the psycho-political life of a transitional society via the minds and the hearts of the people." The effectiveness of the mass media on modernization and democratic development is examined regarding production and consumption capacities. In order for a country to produce mass media products there must be an adequate economic capacity to construct and maintain the physical plant of the mass media in addition to equipment and personnel. The role of public communication is crucial in guiding the society toward a growth cycle, which stipulating that higher income must be coupled with higher consumption and investment, is likely to occur only in a society where effort is associated with reward. New public communication leads directly to new articulation of private interests, simultaneously activating new modes of socialization through the preparation of a "new generation who will incorporate these interests and go beyond them." Thus a new political class is recruited that aggregates new interests within a society to create new institutions.

148. Lippit, Ronald, Jeanne Watson and Bruce Westley. The Dynamics of Planned Change. New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1958.

Subtitled 'A Comparative Study of Principles and Techniques,' the focus is on "change which derives from a purposeful decision to effect improvements in a personality system or social system and which is achieved with the help of professional guidance." The central concepts of: planned change, change agent, client system (individual personality, face-to-face group, organization, community), change forces, phases of change, methods of change - are defined and discussed in eleven Chapters: (1) Our Orientation to the Phenomena of Planned Change, (2) Diagnostic Orientations Toward Problems of Internal Relationships, (3) Diagnostic Orientations Toward Problems of External Relationships, (4) Motivation of the Client System, (5) Various Aspects of the Change Agent's Role, (6) The Phases of Planned Change, (7) Initiating Planned Change, (8) Working Toward Change, (9) The Transfer and Stabilization of Change, (10) Some Unfinished Business - suggesting research needed for the development of a theory of change, and (11) The Scientific and Professional Training of Change Agents.

149. Lipset, Seymour M. and Bendix Reinhart. Social Mobility. Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press, 1959.

150. Loomis, Charles P. "Social Change and Social Systems," Sociological Theory, Values, and Sociocultural Change, Edward A. Tiryakian (ed.). New York, N.Y: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1963, pp. 185-212.

Development of concepts and theory for explanation and prediction of directed and undirected change is undertaken. Similarities and differences in directed change imposed by totalitarian and non-totalitarian powers are revealed. The hypothesis is advanced that, through use of the 'organizational weapon' in disruption, totalitarian change agents derive benefits of 'halo' effect similar to those frequently revealed during community recovery after disaster. In this stage, high communication of sentiment among members gives primacy to the internal patterns, whereas in previous stages adaptive activity gave primacy to external pattern. Agents of forced totalitarian change, during periods of agitation and disruption, enter external patterns where positions of power and cration of social capital are achieved. A typology of change produces a four-cell table with one axis representing sources of power as external and internal, and the other axis representing evaluative emphasis on size of unit with collapsing of subsystem boundaries and conservation of system boundaries. In the cells thus produced fall the following types of change: (1) Communist collective and state farms, (2) 'democratic' community development, (3) revitalizing movements and (4) pietistic and localistic religious movements. These comparisons are in terms of the author's processually articulated structural model (PASM) by which an attempt is made to eliminate weaknesses in structural functional and other system theory for analysis of change and conflict. To this end such processes as (A) cognitive mapping and validation, (B) tension management and communication of sentiment, and (C) evaluation are articulated respectively with such elements of social structure as belief, sentiment, and norm. Status-role is shown to possess a structural element and a processual active component, namely, role. Brief descriptions of the Amish as a change-resisting system and the Spanish -

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speaking village as a change-accepting system are presented. The theories of change of K. Marx, M. Weber, T. Parsons and P.A. Sorokin are described in terms of the processually articulated structural model.

151. McClelland, David C. The Achieving Society. Princeton, N.J: Van Nostrand, 1961.

152. McCord, William. "Portrait of Transitional Man," The New Sociology, Irving Louis Horowitz (ed.). New York, N.Y: Oxford University Press, 1964, pp. 427-443.

The transitional man is a person in developing countries who is in the process of moving from a rural traditional environment to an urban industrial climate. Three types of transitional man are examined: (1) the adjusted elite (sucessfully entered modern life); (2) the urban villager (attempts to maintain traditional practices while residing in a city); (3) the anomic person (has lost rural values but has not yet adjusted to urban ones). The argument is presented that urban centers are developing too rapidly in under-developed countries. The economic causes and the effects on political democracy are outlined. A contention is put forward that developing nations should consciously attempt to reverse the trend of urban migration.

153. Mead, Margaret (ed.). Cultural Patterns and Technical Change. Paris: World Federation for Mental Health, UNESCO, 1953.

154. Moore, Wilbert E. Social Change. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963.

A book in six Chapters with a Preface, addressing social change as part of the qualities of social systems. (1) The Normality of Change - the features of contemporary change are: (A) rapid change occurs frequently; (B) changes are neither temporally nor spatially isolated - they occur in sequential chains; (C) the proportion of planned or consciously initiated change is contemporarily higher than in the past; (D) the range of material technology and social strategies is cumulative; and (E) change now affects a wider range of individual experience

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and functional aspects of societies in the modern world. Since tensions are intrinsic to social systems, predicted change will neither restore equilibrium nor create a new static state and the consequences of change will be tension-producing as well as tension-reducing. The flexibilities inherent in social systems provide for 'chance' variability, and the existence of environmental and social challenges provide for selective adaptation. (2) The Qualities of Change, discusses the variability of social systems and change and the sources and directions of social transformation. (3) Small-Scale Changes, discusses from various perspectives changes which do not have immediate or major consequences on the generalized structure although they may have long-term cumulative consequences, and change within small groups and formal organizations. (4) Changes in Societies, discusses the sources and directions of change on the social level, considering autonomous change, environmental adjustment, the problem of order, social revolution, social differentiation, and acculturation. (5) Modernization, examines the transformation of traditional societies, the necessary conditions for industrialization, and the effects of economic modernization on social structure. (6) Social Evolution. Combined name and subject Index.

155. Oeser, O.A. and F.E. Emery. Social Structure and Personality in a Rural Community. London: Routledge and Paul, 1954.

156. Ponsioen, J.A. The Analysis of Social Change Reconsidered: A Sociological Study. The Hague, Holland: Mouton & Co., 1962.

With a Preface by A.M. Lee, the volume defines the field of study as the change of overall societies (as comprehensive social units). Society is analyzed through three systems: cultural, relational, and normative. The six Chapters of the book represent an effort to clarify these three systems, and test them against modern changes perceived in developing countries. This is outlined in the Introduction Into The Sociological Study of Social Change. Chapter (1) Theories Dealing With The Dynamics of Inclusive Societies as Comprehensive Wholes - details theories approaching dynamics by way of posing two types (F. Toennies, E. Durkheim) and by introducing stages in

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the history (mainly T. Parsons and G. Gurvitch) with a more empirical attempt of the author to do the same. (2) Theories Analyzing Dynamics of Inclusive Societies by the Use of Specific Concepts - presents an example and studies the culture lag concept (W.F. Ogburn), the various concepts around acculturation, the concepts of anomie (R.K. Merton), and the concept of institutionalization and security. (3) Theories Explaining Dynamics of Inclusive Societies by General Laws or Regularities - details the theories of K. Marx, A. Toynbee, and P.A. Sorokin, and reconsiders their critics. (4) Theories Explaining Dynamics of Inclusive Societies as a Result of Agents Who Instigate the Process - discusses the concept of power, leader and elite, and distinguishes between theories which explain the leaders from the part of society (M. Weber, K. Mannheim, J. Burnham), as well as their mutual relations (T.D. Eliot), from those which explain the changing society from the side of the leaders (V. Pareto), or special groups (E.V. Stonequist, R. E. Park, J. Obreski). (5) Theories Explaining the Dynamics of Society Focusing on Special Processes Considered to Prime Movers - studies prime mover theories (using prime movers as explanations): demographic growth, urbanization and industrialization. (6) Conclusion: Rapid Social Change in Developing Societies - suggests that a new dimension in the study of uncontrolled social change must be introduced: controlled (or planned) change. A separate author and subject index.

157. Rogers, Everett M. Diffusion of Innovations. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, 1962.

This is a book about diffusion, the process by which innovations or new ideas spread. It was written to synthesize and evaluate available research findings and theories on the diffusion of innovations. Literature from six primary fields are examined: anthropology, early sociology, rural sociology, education, industrial and medical sociology. The longest chapter deals with the adoption process; it describes the various stages of adoption and explains why these stages exist, together with appropriate examples. The bibliography is extensive.

158. Schramm, Wilbur. "Communication Development and the Development Process," Communications and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 1, Lucian W. Pye (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 30-57.

A discussion of the relationship between communications and national development using a systemic model in which communication is seen to have an organic relation to society. Among the chief prerequisites for economic development is 'national empathy'. Toward this end, communication must: (1) widen interest from local to national concerns; (2) maintain a two-way flow of information; (3) be used to teach necessary technical skills and literacy; (4) be used to extend the effective market and to build foreign trade; (5) keep the population informed on national plans to provide an incentive toward future-orientation, and (6) be used to prepare the people to focus their attention from local to national to international events. A developing nation must prepare to support a great increase of communication, which may require a sacrifice in allocating scarce commodities to communication rather than elsewhere. This is an easier task for Communist countries, since decision-making power is less widely distributed than in capitalist nations. Efficient communication can be employed with equal facility by both dictator and democrat, but communication development provides the conditions for democratic participation if the political philosophy permits it.

159. Taeuber, Irene B. "Population Growth in Underdeveloped Areas," The Polulation Dilemma, Philip M. Hauser (ed.). Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963, pp. 29-45.

The swift reductions in death rates in the last fifteen years have led to rapid population growth with the associated difficulties in economic development, educational advance, and constructive social change. In the contemporary world of increasing polarization of the demographically underdeveloped, economic, social, political and demographic processes are interrelated. Population growth achieves priority as a problem because it may and is now occurring in many areas in the absence of economic development. Estimated and projected growth throughout the century portrays the development, status, and possible course if birth rates remain unchanged. Comparisons of populations as of 1960 and 1975 provide a more realis-

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focus, for all people who will be age 12 or above in 1975 are already born. Changes in total populations, persons in the productive ages, and youth in school ages in Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia, Pakistan, India, and Mainland China measure the dimensions of the problems, along with the urgency of and the difficulties in solutions. Cultural dimensions may be critical in the speed and adequacy of the resolution of problems of growth through declining birth rates. Neither forms of economic organization nor political ideologies barred declining birth rates in modernizing countries. The evolving experience of the Peoples' Republic of China indicate that altered forms of economic organization and political ideologies are neither solutions not palliatives for the problems of rapid population growth among economically underdeveloped and socially premodern peoples, whatever the continent or the culture.

160. Tiryakian, Edward A. Sociological Theory, Values, and Sociocultural Change. New York, N.Y: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1963.

161. Woolf, Harry (ed.). Quantification: A History of the Meaning of Measurement in the Natural and Social Sciences. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1961.

V. Economic Development

162. Ahmad, Jaleel. Natural Resources in Low Income Countries. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1961.

This analytical survey of research is primarily concentrated on studies dealing with the economic analysis of resource availability and utilization. A comprehensive introduction describing the objectives of the survey, evaluating research, and identifying research needs, is followed by a review of over 500 published and unpublished studies dealing with various aspects of resource development in low-income countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Southern Europe. The countries within the Sino-

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Soviet orbit are not included. Most of the reports analysed are in English, some, however, are in Spanish. Most of the original documents have been published between 1948 and 1959. Although natural resources in general and such topics as energy and mineral resources are covered, more than half of the abstracts refer to land and water. Of primary interest to agricultural economists are the chapters on irrigation and drainage, rangelands, land tenure and water right. A geographic index is appended.

163. Alpert, P. Economic Development, Objectives and Methods. New York: Free Press Glencoe, 1963.

Discussion in the book includes land use, price stabilization, and technical assistance.

164. Asher, Robert E., et.al. Development of the Emerging Countries: An Agenda for Research. Washington, D.C: The Brookings Institution, 1962.

This is a series of essays outlining directions for research and action in various aspects of development. Number 5, by Mary Jean Bowman and C. Arnold Anderson, deals specifically with the role of education in development. Education and development is also mentioned in essays Numbers 3 and 4.

165. Ayres, Clarence E. The Theory of Economic Progress: A Study of the Fundamentals of Economic Development and Cultural Change. Second Edition. New York: Schocken Books, 1962.

The theme of this book is that human progress consists of finding how to do things, finding out how to do more things and finding out how to do all things better. It is divided into three parts: the classical tradition; economic behavior; and value and welfare. The author implies certain basic principles (propositions). The first is that the process of economic development is "indivisible and irresistible." The second is that the technological revolution spreads in inverse proportion to institutional resistance. The third principle is that human capital can be created.

166. Bain, Joe S. International Differences in Industrial Structure: Eight Nations in the 1950's. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1966.

167. Baron, Paul A. "On the Political Economy of Backwardness," The Economics of Underdevelopment, Agarwala and Singh (eds.). Bombay and New York: Indian Branch, Oxford University Press, 1963, pp. 75-92.

168. Barzanti, Sergio. The Underdeveloped Areas Within the Common Market. New Haven, Conn: Princeton University Press, 1965.

169. Bauer, P.T. Economic Analysis and Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. Durham, N.C: Duke University Press, 1957.

170. Bauer, P.T. and B.S. Yamey. The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957.

171. Beckerman, Wilfred. "Long Term Projections of National Product," Planning Education for Economic and Social Development. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1963, pp. 97-103.

The article advocates the usefulness of projections of economic growth, as distinct from forecasts, as an aid to educational planning.

172. Bhatt, V.V. Employment and Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Economies. Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1960.

In Chapter I the author tries to find out on static assumptions the hypothetical conditions under which unemployment can exist in an underdeveloped economy. In Chapter II the author studies the capital-output ratios of some industries of the underdeveloped economies and to compare them with those of the corresponding industries of the developed countries. In Chapter III he studies the technological and economic conditions of some industries of the developed and underdeveloped economies. He notes in Chapter IV that the problem of unemployment is closely linked with the problem of capital formation and economic development. He tries to find out in Chapter VI whether there are techniques of varying degrees of capital intensity available to the underdeveloped economies so that they can exercise their choice in the light of the criteria that they may desire to adopt. In Chapter VI he discusses the

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problem of the motor force of economic development as distinguished from the problem of the mechanics of capital formation.

173. Clawson, M. (ed.). Natural Resources and International Development. Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1964.

This book "consists of ten essays: three are on commodities or groups of commodities - agriculture, oil, and fisheries; four focus on resource problems in regions of the world - Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Africa and Latin America; and three deal with problems and situations" - foreign investment terms of trade, "and the transfer of knowledge and capital across national boundries."

174. Cooperatives and Cooperative Problems in Developing Countries. Meddn. Ekonom. Inst. Uppsala: Lantbr.-Högsk., 1964.

These papers were written by members of the Swedish Center for Cooperative Development in 1964. The introduction is by K.-F. Svardstrom. Contents: (1) Consumers' cooperative movement in Sweden from the economic and social point of view by V. Himonidis; (2) Vertical integration and agricultural cooperation by S. T. Hasan; (3) Inter-cooperative relationship with special reference to consumers' and producers' cooperatives by R. V. Nadkarni; (4) Some problems of breaking monopolies through cooperatives in Japan - processing and manufacturing activities - by K. Narumi; (5) Cooperation in Kenya with some suggestions for the future by S. N. Muchoki; (6) The role of farmers' cooperation in an African settlement scheme (Kenya) by R. A. Odondi; (7) The pineapple marketing cooperatives in Pontian, Malaysia. Their importment and future role in the industry by S. bin Dand; (8) Cooperative agricultural marketing in Nepal by B.G. Adhikary; (9) The evolution of an apex organization in the marketing sector of agricultural cooperation in West Pakistan by H. Ahmad; (10) The national federation of agricultural cooperatives, its role in the development of cooperatives in the Philippines, by R. M. Gavino; (11) The producers' cooperative movement in the eastern province of Zambia by J. A. W. N. Chawala;

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(12) The cooperative movement in Rungwe district, Tanganyika, by N.B. Enasi; (13) Role of cooperatives in the development of the international market in Tanganyika by S. M. Kapinga; (14) Cooperative education in Tanganyika by P. Mwombeki; (15) Cooperation as a means of price control by M. S. N. Toubar; (16) Contributions to a handbook for cooperative shops in developing countries. Chapter 3: Work-organization, Chapter 4: Work behind the counter by R. Erixon; (17) Contributions to a handbook for cooperative shops in developing countries. Chapter 1: General shop attendance, Chapter 2: Merchandise disposal, exposition, display by S. Fallstrom; (18) The function of a study-circle by R. Holmgren; (19) A common market and the necessity of coordination of the activities of the national farmer organizations by M. Jonsson; (20) Some aspects of the wholesale function within a consumers' cooperative movement by O. Wahlfors; and (21) Grading and quality-payment in farmers' cooperation by L. Widknertz.

175. Dholakia, J.L. Some Aspects of Economic Growth in Underdeveloped Countries. Ahmadabad, Mavalankar's Havali, Bhadra: Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, 1956.

176. Enke, S. Economics for Development. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, 1963, (Agricultural policy included).

177. Fei, J.C.H. and G. Ranis. Development of the Labor Surplus Economy: Theory and Policy. New Haven, Conn: Economic Growth Center, Yale University, 1964.

The authors work with a two-sector model in which the agricultural or "subsistence" sector provides most of the employment and produces most of the economic product. In this sector the organization of production and distribution are determined by custom, whereas in the small "industrial" sector production and distribution are competitively determined. In their first phase, marginal productivity of labor in the agricultural sector is zero, but total product is large enough to provide an average income for all laborers that is a little more than would be required for bare survival. The share of the labor force that makes no contribution at all to output is "redundant". Economic progress can be achieved only by

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moving nonproductive labor into productive employment where it will continue to be supported by the surplus which is produced by that portion of the labor force with positive marginal productivity. But when all redundant labor has been moved out, the economy reaches a "shortage point", because any further reduction in labor employed in agriculture will reduce total agricultural output and the surplus available to support industrial workers. This shortage will worsen with continuing removal of labor until the "turning point" has been reached, when marginal product begins to exceed average product, and agriculture is ruled by competitive forces. The problem, then, is to increase productivity in agriculture rapidly enough so that the period of shortage, between shortage point and "commercialization point", has minimum depressing effect on expansion of the industrial sector. When declining agricultural employment and increasing agricultural productivity have made shortage point and commercialization point coincide, the turning point has been reached and the economy is on its way. The authors calculate the percentage of labor that must be removed annually from agriculture to achieve a turning point in a specified time, assuming various rates of population increase, reasonable wage premiums in the industrial sector, and reasonable consumption by government and landlords.

178. Firth, Raymond W. and B.S. Yamey (eds.). Capital Saving and Credit in Peasant Societies. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1964.

This book has been planned to present detailed studies, drawn from a variety of peasant societies to illustrate the interaction between social and economic factors. It is also planned to show the interest and significance of such anthropological studies for students of the economies of developing countries. One of the editors, Firth, begins with an extended outline discussion of the main problems and issues. Some of the topics considered are: an examination of a credit system in a non-monetary stationary economy of a primitive type and of operations in a more advanced system which still uses both monetary and non-monetary media side by side; capital and investment problems among a money-using folk who still practice

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pastoral nomadism; studies of capital and its management among traditional Asian peasantry; aspects of rural savings and credit associations; and comparative economic performance in situations of ethnic diversity. The other editor, Yamey, ends the volume with some comments and questions from an economist's point of view.

179. Fisher, C.C. "Role of Private Enterprise in Economic Development," Food - One Tool in International Economic Development. 1962, pp. 333-348.

180. Fisher, Joseph L. and Neal Potter. "Resources in the United States and the World," The Population Dilemma, Philip M. Hauser (ed.). Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963, pp. 94-124.

A discussion on whether the resources and resource products of the United States and the world are becoming scarcer. The indicators used in determining this were: (1) production and/or consumption of major resource products; (2) labor productivity trends in resource industries; (3) relative price and/or cost trends for resource commodities compared to trends of prices and/or costs in general; (4) trends in exports and imports, or net foreign trade; and (5) trends in the rate of production and use of resources compared to estimated stocks, reserves, or potentials. Projection toward the year 2000 yields no general increase in scarcity in the more developed area, and in fact the opposite is likely to occur. In the underdeveloped areas, problems will be encountered in which the final results will depend on policies of aid-receiving and aid-giving countries and the general economic-political climate. In the case of the United States, the data do not point to increasing scarcity, and for the more developed countries, as in Western Europe, the trend promises to be similar. However, the projected population increase in these areas may prevent the increase of living levels. Among possible "escape hatches" from a tendency toward increasing scarcity are the following: (1) "possibilities for substitution of a more plentiful...and cheaper material for one that is becoming scarcer"; (2) application of more than a single use to a basic resource, e.g., land or water; (3) importing of

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needed or cheaper raw materials from elsewhere, which would also enhance the development of the less developed countries who depend heavily on the export of mineral and agricultural raw materials; and (4) programs of resource research, conservation, and better management.

181. Frankel, S. H. "Some Conceptual Aspects of Underdeveloped Territories," Essays in International Finance. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1952, No.14, pp. 26. Alternative source: The Farm Economist, Oxford, 1952, Volume 7, No.3.

This essay deals primarily with two problems: (1) "income aggregates as criteria of investment and development," and (2) "the criterion of private investment." Problems of definition and bias in the analysis of economic developin underdeveloped countries are dealt with in the essay.

182. Friedmann, J. and W. Alonso (eds.). Regional Development and Planning: A Reader. Cambridge, Mass: M.I.T. Press, 1964.

The basic question of national policy for regional economic development is considered under the following main topics: Part (I) - Space and planning; (II) Location and spatial organization; (III) Theory of regional development; (IV) National policy for regional development; (V) A guide to the literature - containing a comprehensive annotated bibliography of nearly 200 references. The following main papers of direct interest were included: (I) -(1) Economic space: theory and applications (F. Perroux); (2) Choosing regions for development (L.Rodwin); (3) Regional planning as a field of study (J. Friedmann). (II) (4) Location theory (W. Alonso); (5) The nature of economic regions (A. Losch); (6) Regional development and the geography of concentration (E.L. Ullman); (7) Toward a geography of economic health: the case of New York State (J.H. Thompson et al.). (III) (8) Natural resource endowment and regional economic growth (H.S. Perloff & L. Wingo,Jr.); (9) Location theory and regional economic growth (D. C. North); (10) Exports and regional economic growth (C.M. Tiebout); (11) Patterns of development in newly settled regions (R.E. Baldwin); (12) External trade and regional growth: a case study for the Pacific Northwest (R.L. Pfister); (13) Regional income inequality and internal population migra-

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tion (B. Okun and R.W. Richardson); (14) Problems of regional development and industrial location in Europe; (15) Industrialization, factor markets, and agricultural development; (16) Southern tradition and regional economic progress (W.H. Nicholls); (17) Migration from agriculture: the historical record and its meaning (D.E. Hathaway). (IV) (a) Organization for regional planning: (18) The concept of a planning region - the evolution of an idea in the United States (J. Friedmann); (19) Some criteria for a "proper" areal division of governmental powers (P. Ylvisaker); (20) The Tennessee Valley Authority and its alternations (C. McKinley); (b) Objectives and evaluation; (21) Establishing goals for regional economic development (C.L. Leven); (22) Criteria for evaluation regional development programs (J.V. Krutilla); (23) The role of accounts in the economic study of regions (E. M. Hoover and B. Chinitz); (c) Regional development strategies; (24) Interregional and international transmission of economic growth (A.O. Hirschman); (25) Regional allocation of investment (M.A. Rahman); and (27) Development policies for Southern Italy (H.B. Chenery).

183. Gadgil, D.R. Economic Policy and Development: A Collection of Writings. Poona: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1955, Publication No. 30.

184. Galbraith, John K. Economic Development in Perspective. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1962.

185. Grossman, Gregory (ed.). Value and Plan. Berkeley and Los Angeles, California: University of California Press, 1960.

186. Hagen, Everett E. Planning Economic Development. Homewood, Ill: R.D. Irwin, 1963.

187. Higgins, Benjamin. Economic Development. New York: Norton, 1959.

188. Hirschman, Albert. The Strategy of Economic Development. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1958.

189. Holland, E.P. and R.W. Gillespie. Experiments on a Simulated Underdeveloped Economy: Development Plans and Balance-of-Payments Policies.: Cambridge, Mass: M.I.T. Press, 1963.

This book reports on a significant pioneering project in which a dynamic national economy model was designed and a simulation of the model was used for exploring some of the complex dynamic problems of development and for testing alternative policy combinations. One set of experiments was primarily concerned with development planning. Part I contains chapters on the exploratory approach; alternative investment plans; some parameter variations. Part II is concerned with foreign trade policy, tests of balance-of-payments policies and experiments on inflation control with devaluation. Part III includes ideas for improving the formulation of the model and for applying the technique to other problems with other models. An appendix contains a sample computer run.

190. Hoselitz, F.F. and W.E. Moore. Industrialization and Society. Paris: UNESCO, 1963.

191. Hoselitz, B.F. (ed.). The Progress of Underdeveloped Areas. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952.

192. Hoselitz, B.F. Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth. New York, N.Y: The Glencoe Free Press, 1962.

A study in nine Chapters, centering around the applicability of various classical economic ideas to the emerging underdeveloped nations. Chapter (1) The Scope and History of Theories of Economic Growth - briefly presents background from the origins of the theory with the Mercantilists, through Malthus and Ricardo, and culminating in the German historical school. (2) Social Structure and Economic Growth - compares 'underdeveloped' and 'developed' countries through T. Parsons' 'pattern variables'. It further discusses certain fundamental shifts necessary in the socio-cultural structure of countries seeking economic advancement to modernity. (3) A Sociological Approach to Economic Growth - is an historical and theoretical examination of the role of social deviance in the shift to a 'developed' nation. Non-European examples discussed are the Maori, and Japan. (4) Patterns of Economic Growth - juxtaposes several patterns of growth, and considers them historically. (5) Population Pressure, Industrialization

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and Social Mobility - disputes the usefulness of planned industrialization and other experiences of the Western countries in improving the living standard of 'underdeveloped' nations, with their rapidly rising populations. A comparison is made between the industrialization of Japan, and the attempts of India. The dispute centers around the 'economic ethic' and other "more tangible concrete factors determining the capacity for capital formation and the forms of economic organization." (6) Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth - discusses the potential for an entrepreneur class in the newly developing nations, as opposed to the managerial class bureaucrat which could emerge from the colonial situation. (7) The Role of Cities in the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries - is an historical discussion of cities, both where the majority of the populace is urbanized, and where the cities, while holding economic and political power, do not hold the bulk of the populace, as in many predominantly agricultural nations. The prospect of new cities in underdeveloped nations offers areas of study regarding site location, and the mobilization of manpower. (8) Generative and Parasitic Cities - attempts "a general theory of the relations between urbanization and economic growth and cultural change." A 'generative' city has a favorable impact on economic growth, while a 'parasitic' city operates in an opposite manner. Asian cities are considered in the light of Western urban development. (9) Urbanization and Economic Growth in Asia - states that "the economic impact of cities... consists primarily in the impact upon changes in the occupational structure and the patterns of earnings and consumption by which city populations are distinguished from rural populations in underdeveloped countries." A dilemma is seen for Asian cities, which have reached their optimum, thus calling for rural industrialization. At the same time, the city offers an opportunity for increasing literacy, which would also result ultimately in important economic growth. Notes to each chapter.

193. Hoselitz, B.F. "Tradition and Economic Growth," Traditions, Values and Socio-Economic Development, Spengler and Braibanti (eds.). Durham, N.C: Duke University Press, 1961, pp. 83-113.

194. Jackson, B.W. The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations. New York: Norton, 1962.

The book includes problems of development in the agricultural economies.

195. Kindleberger, Charles. Economic Development. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958.

196. Kuznets, Simon. Economic Growth. New York, N.Y: The Glencoe Free Press, 1959.

197. Kuznets, Simon. Economic Growth: Brazil, India, Japan. Durham, N.C: Duke University Press, 1955.

198. Kuznets, Simon. "Toward a Theory of Economic Growth," National Policy for Economic Welfare at Home and Abroad, Robert Lekachman (ed.). New York: Russell and Russell, 1961, pp. 12-77.

199. Lauterbach, Albert. Increasing the Wealth of Nations. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1957.

200. Leibenstein, Harvey. Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth. New York: Wiley, 1957.

201. Lekachman, Robert (ed.). National Policy for Economic Welfare at Home and Abroad. Garden City, N.Y: Doubleday, 1955.

202. Levin, Jonathan V. The Export Economics: Their Pattern of Development in Historical Perspective. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1960.

This book examines the historical background of the export economies' previous pattern of development and the modern revolt against the pattern of frustrated development which so many export economies have shared. A fundamental change is in progress in those countries in unindustrialized Asia, Africa and Latin America where an export economy prevails, i.e. whose exchange sectors are devoted principally to the production of raw materials for export. In these countries new internal economic structures are evolving and a new relation with the customer countries is being forged. In examining this pattern and its principal variations this book employs

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a combination of general analysis and case studies. The general analysis aims at discovering the strategic facts and relations in the pattern of all the export economies' development. The case studies, on the other hand, supply sufficient technical details to make each of the two major case studies complete in itself.

203. Lewis, W.A. "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labor," The Economics of Development (Under-), Agarwala and Singh (eds.). Bombay and New York: Indian Branch, Oxford University Press, 1963, pp. 400-449.

204. Lewis, W. Arthur. The Principles of Economic Planning. London: D. Dobson, 1949.

205. Lewis, W. Arthur. The Theory of Economic Growth. London: Allen and Unwin, 1955.

206. Madan, B.K. (ed.). Economic Problems of Underdeveloped Countries in Asia. A Symposium. New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1954.

207. Mason, Edward S. Economic Planning in Underdeveloped Areas. New York: Fordham University Press, 1958.

In these lectures the author considers the case for state management of development, i.e. national planning, in developing countries, which he considers is favorable. The final lecture considers some south-east Asian experiences in planning.

208. Millett, John. Process and Organization of Government Planning. New York: Columbia University Press, 1947.

209. Moore, Wilbert E. Industrialization and Labor. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1951.

The author examines the effects of economic development on the quantitative and qualitative supply of labor. In this education is of importance, expecially in the light of the sociological approach adopted.

210. Mukherjee, P. K. Economic Surveys in Underdeveloped Countries: A Study in Methodology. Second edition. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1960.

Although the statistical tables in this book relate to Indian experiences, the author's recommendations for a type of survey which should bring out the essential features of an underdeveloped economy are capable of general application. Developing the theme of his doctural thesis at Oxford University, Dr. Mukherjee offers a sound methodology for determining the working of a rural economy in relation to the other sectors of the national economy, both at a point of time and over a period of years.

211. Myrdal, Gunnar. Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions. London: Duckworth and Company, 1957.

Part I characterizes underdevelopment as evidence of international economic inequality, and outlines the process producing this. The need for planning to remedy this trend is stressed (Chapter 7) as is the need for new departures in the theoretical study of development.

212. Nurkse, Ragnar. Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1953.

A key text in the theory of economic development. In his introduction the author states that he refers to human as well as physical capital, though the discussion is conducted in relation to the latter, education receiving only passing specific references.

213. Rao, V.K.R. Essays in Economic Development. Bombay and New York: Asia Publishing House, 1964.

214. Rostow, W.W. The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960.

In this book, "stages-of-growth" are the author's economic-historical "way of generalizing the sweep of modern history." "All societies" according to "their economic dimensions" fall into "one of five categories: the traditional society, the preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity, and the age of high mass-consumption." Each of these types of society is described and particular countries at a certain stage of their economic-historical development are given as examples.

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Russian and American economic growth is compared and parallels are drawn, war, national sovereignty, colonialism, and power balances are related to "stages-of-growth."

215. Shannon, Lyle W. (ed.). Underdeveloped Areas: A Book of Readings and Research. Harper, 1957.

Indices of development are found on pages 445-476 in the book.

216. Shonfield, A. The Attack on World Poverty. New York: Random House, 1960.

In this broad study of poverty, expecially the poverty of underdeveloped countries, the author is "concerned solely with ways of making economic aid more effective and getting more of it." One of his basic assumptions is that with proper conditions all countries can achieve the "basic industrial and technical revolution" which "made possible the elimination of poverty in the Western world." Problems of economic development, investment, and "the role of the United Nations" are the major areas dealt with in the book. Political problems, regional problems and organizations, and limitations of economic aid are discussed.

217. Singer, H.W. International Development: Growth and Change. New York and Toronto: McGraw-Hill, 1964.

An outline is given of the economic problems facing the poorer countries in their attempts to close the gap between themselves and the highly developed nations, and to modernize their economies. It is maintained that the latent natural and human resources of the developing countries can be mobilized with the help of effective planning to speed up economic growth in almost all the developing countries. Some of the chapters deal with: a theory of pre-investment; capital requirements of underdeveloped countries; current issues in development theory; planning and financing development; the mechanics of economic development: a quantitative model approach; the role of the public sector in economic development; some issues of trade and aid; discussion of problems and experiences in Africa and north-east Brazil.

218. Spengler, Joseph J. and Ralph Braibanti. *Tradition, Values Socio-Economic Development*. Durham, N.C: Commonwealth-Studies Center, Duke University Press, 1961.

The book contains differing views on tradition.

219. Stamp, L.D. *Our Undeveloped World*. London: Faber and Faber, 1953.

220. Theobald, R. *The Rich and the Poor: A Study of the Economics of Rising Expectations*. New York: C.N. Potter, 1960.

The book includes the problem of balancing agriculture and industry.

221. Tinbergen, J. *Economic Planning*. Rotterdam, Netherlands Economic Institute, Division of Balanced International Growth, July 1963, (Draft of a book to be published). New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1964.

This book discusses the economic planning process and its place in development with frequent references to the place of educational planning within this framework. It remarks that the structure and purpose of economic planning activity can be applied by analogy to educational planning in many instances.

222. Tinbergen, J. *Central Planning*. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1964.

223. Youngson, A.J. *Possibilities of Economic Growth*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1959.

VI. Technical Assistance

224. Bass, Lawrence W. *The Management of Technical Programs, With Special Reference to the Needs of Developing Countries*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1965.

The monograph is addressed to the analysis of policies and procedures for bringing scientists and engineers into

224. (continued)

productive action to solve practical problems. It is based on the syllabus prepared for a training course which was conducted by an ADL team in Cairo during a three week period in the spring of 1964. Because it contains original material on the management of technical activities, it should be of general interest to those concerned with the translation into industrial undertakings. Topics discussed include: research in international perspective; managerial principles for technical programs; technologic needs of developing economies; characterization and relationships of technical functions; corporate logistics and product policy; elements of technical programming; organization of technical departments; basic research; product and process development; engineering development functions; coordination of technology with manufacturing; coordination of technology with marketing; project systems; technical task forces; coordination of corporate development functions; case history of a technical program; commercial development as a measure of corporate technology; and a summary of administrative principles.

225. Byrnes, Francis C. Americans in Technical Assistance: A Study of Attitudes and Responses to their Role Abroad. New York, N.Y: Frederick A. Praeger, 1965.

"This study explores the similarities and differences in the patterns of behavior of professional and technical men in cross-cultural technical assistance work roles." The focus is on "their perceptions of their work." "The data also relate to problems in recruiting, preparing, and utilizing American specialists on technical assistance missions." Questionaires and interviews were used in gathering the data.

226. The Effects of United States Agricultural Surplus Disposal Programs on Recipient Countries. East Lansing, Mich: Research Bulletin. Michigan Agriculture Experiment Station, 1964.

The effects of United States agricultural surplus disposal under Public Law 480 in Israel, Colombia, Japan, Pakistan and India (partial study only) have been examined and the results are reported under the chapter headings: farm

226. (continued)

products in external assistance; agricultural prices and production in recipient countries; consumer expenditures, food prices and dietary patterns; commodity aid in internal development; summary, and implications for United States policy.

227. Gross, Feliks. "Some Sociological Problems of Technological Assistance: Technological Change and Change of Values," International Civil Service and Technical Assistance. Paris, France: Les Presses de l'Imprimerie des Petites-Affiches, 2 rue Montesquieu, 1958, (in French and English), pp. 201-207.

A paper delivered on November 30, 1957 at the Meeting of the International Civil Service Training Organization.

Some leading 19th century theories of social change suggest that the introduction of modern technology changes the existing social relationships and results in a definite, anticipated social transformation. Contemporary empirical studies indicate, however, that introduction of a new technology may result in alternative social changes: (1) the new technology is accepted (assimilated). Cultural values may adjust changes in social relationships. (2) The new technology may fit into the existing value system (firearms for hunting tribe) a change in values does not necessarily follow. (3) The new technology is completely or partially rejected. (4) The new technology is accepted but results in disintegration of the social group and destroys the existing culture. (5) The new technology is accepted with substantial social sacrifice and produces revolutionary social changes (industrial revolution in Europe). (6) Technological change is imposed by totalitarian means (USSR, China). Alternatives are illustrated by empirical case histories. Effective introduction of a new technology (as a purposeful action toward achievement of a normative economic or social goal) usually involves changes in (a) values, and more broadly, in ideologies and religions; (b) social relationships, especially class structure; (c) social institutions; (d) distribution of formal and informal power; and (e) needs, technology, creating new needs. The structure of values may foster or impede social adoption of a technological innovation. A distinction is made

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between open (infinite) and closed (finite) values. Open values do not have limits (ceilings), terminal goal achievement is not possible. These are limitless, supply invigorating incentives, and are essential in Western industrial culture patterns. Closed values have a 'sense of limits,' terminal goal achievement is visible and feasible. Trobriand and Arapaho Indians' value systems are examples of this. Finite values do not foster rapid social change. Values change through: learning and mass communication; crisis situation; terror and manipulation of fear; and environmental changes. The most basic media of change are learning and crisis or disaster situation. A disaster situation may be artificial - created by terror. Technologic and social changes in the USSR and China belong to the later category.

228. Householder, W.A. Cultural Orientation of the American to Foreign Technical Assistance Programs. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1957.

229. International Civil Service and Technical Assistance. Paris, France: Les Presses de l'Imprimerie des Petites-Affiches, 2 rue Montesquieu, 1958.

230. Menzie, E.L. and R.G. Crough. "Political Interests in Agricultural Export Surplus Disposal Through Public Law 480," Technical Bulletin. Agricultural Experiment Station. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona, 1964.

This study is chiefly concerned with the political aspects of Public Law 480, examining some of the political, social and economic issues considered by legislators, administrators and other interested groups involved in the development of the Law, and isolating the various objectives or goals of proponents. Chapter I considers the growth of aggricultural surpluses and the main provisions, objectives and method of Public Law 480. Chapter II - Chronology of Public Law 480 - discusses legislation and amendments. Chapter III - Domestic issues and proposed solutions - examines the export market as a solution and studies the merits of long- or short-range disposal programs, the magnitude of operations, conflicting ends and means of agricultural interests, conflicts of surplus disposal programs with other economic sectors, and problems and

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conflicts in barter trade. Chapter IV - Foreign issues - considers the use of food for economic growth, the opposition encountered by the program, and various problems in foreign currency accumulation. Chapter V - The role of participants in the development of Public Law 480 legislation - traces the attitudes and reactions of the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other groups. Chapter VI - Administration of Public Law 480 - draws attention to the fact that administrative discretion in the application of Public Law 480 has not apparently conflicted seriously with congressional objectives. The barter programs have been severely curtailed, largely through pressures from competing countries and affected domestic industries, but these never formed a large part of the activity. It appears that, in its 10 year history, Public Law 480 has been only partly successful in terms of defined goals and objectives, and the basically short-term program of surplus disposal has turned into a long-term program embodying foreign aid and economic development as major objectives. Perhaps in the initial stages research into the effects of the program was not essential for attaining the objectives involved.

231. Montgomery, John D. The Politics of Foreign Aid. New York: Praeger, 1962.

232. Papi, G.U. Aid to Developing Countries. Milano: Giuffre Editore, 1963.

VII. Africa

A. Economic, Political and Social

233. Adu, A.L. The Civil Service in New African States. New York: Praeger, 1965.

This book on the civil service in Africa is limited to "Ghana and a few other states in West and East Africa which were formerly under British administration." The structure, administration, and recruitment and training

233. (continued)

programs of the civil service are described. Africanization, efficiency and discipline, and the policy making process of the civil service in these countries are also discussed.

234. Balandier, Georges. Ambiguous Africa: Cultures in Collision. Paris: Plon, 1957.

235. Blair, T.L.V. Africa: A Market Profile. New York: Praeger, 1965.

236. Bohannan, Paul and George Dalton (eds.). Markets in Africa. Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press, 1962.

237. Carter, Gwendolyn (ed.). African One-Party States. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1962.

238. Chisiza, Dunduzu K. Realities of African Independence. London: Africa Publications Trust, 1961.

The late author, a native of Nyasaland, took the initiative in setting up an economic seminar in Blantyre, Nyasaland, with the support of the Ford Foundation. Economic development was discussed in a broad social-science setting. In the relations of urban and industrial agricultural and rural development the following points appear: (1) it is usually simpler to allocate funds to some large industrial enterprise than to distribute them for agricultural and rural development. (2) Industrial and urban development does not usually involve much tampering with existing institutions. Agricultural and rural development, however, may lead into such questions as land reform, class structure, etc. (3) there is more political prestige for a country in having striking urban enterprises than in the slow improvement that may come through agriculture and rural change.

239. Church, R. J. Harrison. West Africa: A Study of the Environment and of Man's Use of It, (2nd edition). London and New York: Longmans, Green, 1960.

Part 2, "The Resources and their Development," contains a chapter on agriculture (p. 93-125). The chapters on the individual countries of West Africa contain information on the most important agricultural development and settlement schemes.

240. Davis, John A. and James K. Baker, (eds.). Southern Africa in Transition. New York: Praeger, 1966.

241. Epstein, Arnold L. Politics in an Urban African Community. Manchester: Manchester University, 1958.

242. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. and M. Fortes. African Political Systems. London: Oxford University Press, 1940.

243. Farer, Tom J. (ed.). Financing African Development. Cambridge, Mass: The Mass. Institute of Technology Press, 1965.

244. Ferkiss, Victor C. Africa's Search for Identity. New York: Braziller, 1966.

245. Foltz, William J. From French West Africa to the Mali Federation. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1965.

246. Gluckman, Max. "Anthropological Problems Arising from the African Industrial Revolution," Social Change in Modern Africa, Aidan Southall (ed.). London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

247. Gluckman, Max. Custom and Conflict in Africa. Oxford: Blackwell, 1963.

248. Haefele, Edwin T. and Eleanor B. Steinberg. Government Controls on Transport: An African Case. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, Transport Research Program, 1965.

249. Herskovits, Melville J. and Mitchell Harwitz (eds.). Economic Transition in Africa. Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press, 1964.

250. Hunter, Guy. The New Societies of Tropical Africa: A Selective Study. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

251. Kuper, Leo. An African Bourgeoisie: Race, Class, and Politics in South Africa. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1965.

252. Lloyd, P.C. The New Elites of Tropical Africa. London: Oxford University Press, 1966.

253. Nye, Jr., Joseph S. Pan-Africanism and East African Integration. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1965.

254. Prasad, Bisheshwar (ed.). Contemporary Africa. London: Asia Publishing House, 1960.

255. Puri, G.S. Priorities in the Application of Science to the Development of Actual Resources of Developing Countries, With Particular Reference to Africa. Kumasi, Ghana: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, 1965.

This paper (presented at the International Symposium on "Problems on the advancement of science in developing countries", Budapest, September 1965) discusses in detail the present and potential levels of economic development in the underdeveloped (largely tropical) areas, with particular reference to Africa. The need for a great increase in education is stressed to produce the scientists and technologists required to maximize the utilization of natural resources within a balanced "ecological" system. The role of foreign and international agencies in advisory, educational and developmental tasks is described.

256. Richards, Audrey L. (ed.). East African Chiefs: A Study of Political Development in Some Uganda and Tanganyika Tribes. New York: Praeger, 1959.

257. Southall, Aidan W. (ed.). Social Change in Modern Africa. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

258. Thompson, Virginia. The Emerging States of French Equatorial Africa. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1960.

259. Van den Berghe, Pierre L. South Africa: A Study in Conflict. Middletown, Conn: Wesleyen University Press, 1965.

260. Wallerstein, Immanuel. Africa: The Politics of Independence. New York: Vintage Books, 1961.

B. Agriculture

261. Ady, Peter. "Africa's Economic Potentialities," Africa Today, Charles G. Haines (ed.). Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1955, pp. 395-411.

The paper is a generalized consideration of development problems. The author discusses agricultural development and comments on two unsuccessful schemes (the groundnut scheme and the Gambia poultry farm). She also discusses

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irrigation projects, and agricultural mechanization. A commentary on her paper by Carl Pelzer follows on pp. 412-419.

262. Gopalakrishnan, P.K. "Land Relations and Social Change in Africa," Contemporary Africa, Bisheshwar Prasad (ed.). London: Asia Publishing House, 1960, pp. 108-121.

The author confines himself to the socio-economic bearing of land relations on the utilization of land and the development of production. Land relations are an integral part of the African social structure and sometimes non-economic forces have played a more direct role in modifying land tenure than economic factors. The concept ~~of~~ ownership is slowly replacing the practice of usufruct. According to custom land is the property of the community and the individual's rights extend only to its use. The author briefly summarizes the various tenure systems in Africa and goes on to discuss the problems of European versus African ownership. He states that a drastic land reform must precede all other measures in any plan for economic regeneration of the tribal societies as these reforms will tend to increase productivity and will create more and better wants on a mass scale.

263. Heseltine, N. Obstacles to Agricultural Development in Underdeveloped Countries in Africa. Rehovot: Center Comp. Stud. Rural. Dev., Natn. University Institute of Agriculture, 1964.

In this lecture delivered in Tel-Aviv in May 1963 three important differences between Israel and tropical countries are indicated: the lack of resistance to change represented by traditional technology, the system of land tenure, and the marketing structure. These three factors form the main economic obstacles to increased agricultural production in Africa. Land tenure systems are shown to be vital in obtaining adequate conservation of soil, water and vegetation, which are fundamental to the maintenance of soil fertility. Improvement of soil fertility is essential to enable the cultivator to remain on a holding, to develop it, put up buildings and hand it on to his descendants. Individual per caput income can only be varied by increasing productivity per man, per

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unit of time and per unit of surface. The minimum size of the individual holding must be increased and the percentage of the total population engaged in agricultural production substantially reduced. The lack of incentive to raise production and the lack of exchange must be surmounted. Finally, the system of marketing of agricultural products is presented as the most serious of all the obstacles. It is advocated that governments should take measures to remove the basic agricultural crops from the private sector, in order to stabilize the cost of living and farm incomes and to induce a certain stability in the agricultural sector which would provide a basis on which a monetary economy could be built.

264. Lewis, William H. (ed.). Emerging Africa. Washington D.C: Public Affairs Press, 1963.

265. Philipps, J. Agriculture and Ecology in Africa: A Study of Actual and Potential Development South of the Sahara. London: Faber and Faber, 1959.

This is a study of "some of the problems and the potentialities of Africa south of the Sahara against a background of bio-climatic regions." Vegetation areas, soil types, influences of climate, actual crops grown, and the potential agriculture of various areas are discussed. The capabilities and limitations of Africa for agriculture are emphasized. Health problems, the role of agriculture in the economy, soil nutrients, agricultural exports and certain development schemes are treated.

266. Sonius, H.W.J. Introduction to Aspects of Customary Land Law in Africa as Compared With Some Indonesian Aspects. Leiden: Africa-Studiecentrum, 1963.

This is an analysis of the difficulties of describing customary land law, since many terms used have a definite meaning in western legal systems. It is, therefore, necessary to define exactly the different land rights. Characteristic in many African customary law systems is the balance of power with regard to land belonging to communities and individuals, interwoven with religious and metaphysical concepts. Many countries tend towards an increasing individualization of land rights. Agrarian legislation should aim at gradually expanding small-

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scale reforms, in line with changing views, rather than introducing sweeping reforms which are not understood.

267. Thompson, Virginia M. and Richard Adloff. The Emerging States of French Equatorial Africa. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1960.

The first part of Chapter 14, "The Rural Economy," contains information on agricultural education and research; the societes indigenes de prevoyance, the cooperatives, and the societes mutuelles de production rurale; and the paysannat movement. The remainder of the chapter discusses the production of the most important crops, such as rice, cotton, oil seeds, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and rubber; and livestock, forestry, and fishing (including fish farming). These topics are further developed under the headings "Agriculture," "Forests and forest products," "Animal husbandry," and "Fisheries" in each of the last four chapters, which are devoted to the four new nations formed from the territories of French Equatorial Africa: the Republic of Gabon; the Central African Republic (Ubangi-Shari); the Republic of Chad; and the Congo Republic (Middle Congo).

268. Thompson, Virginia M. and Richard Adloff. French West Africa. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1957.

Chapter 4, "The Rural Economy," in Part II, contains sections on agricultural production, industrial and food crops, animal husbandry, land tenure, soil erosion, development of water supplies, societes de prevoyance, agricultural research and education, and the principal regional development schemes: the Niger project, the work of the Mission pour l'amenagement due Senegal, the Richard-Toll project, and the concessions of the Compagnie generale des oleagineux tropicaux.

C. Education

269. Brembeck, Cole S. and John P. Keith. Education in Emerging Africa. A select and annotated bibliography. Ann Arbor, Mich: Michigan State University Press, no date. (Education in Africa series 1.)

269. (continued)

The book contains sections on "Education and Change" and "Educational Planning".

270. Debeauvais, Michel. "Education in Former French Africa," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 2.

The paper discusses the relationship between Education and Political Development, French Colonial Policy, Present Situation in French West and Equatorial Africa and the effect of the Educational System.

271. Hunter, Guy. Education for a Developing Region. A Study in East Africa. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1963.

In Part I the author reviews the history of educational development in East Africa and the present situation, pointing out educational bottlenecks which are rapidly becoming apparent. Part II deals with a number of specific subjects relevant to the development of education in relation to the needs of manpower for economic development.

272. Kitchen, Helen (ed.). The Educated African. New York: Praeger, 1962.

This book briefly surveys the development of education in each of the countries of Africa, in particular examining the influences which governed that development in each country.

273. Marvick, Dwaine. "African University Students: A Presumptive Elite," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 14.

Other essays included in the book are: Intellectuals and the Politics of Withdrawal, The Locus of Education and the Proximity of the Relevant World, The Student Body and the Sample, Loyalty to Parental Traditions, Individualization and the Growth of Critical Judgment, Self-Discipline and the Growth of Civility, Politicization and the Contributions of Public-Spirited Intellectuals.

274. Sutton, Francis X. "Education and the Making of Modern Nations," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, pp. 51-74.

This essay traces some general ideas on the relations between education and modern political development, and illustrates them in the recent history of Africa. The principal lines of thought arose from contemplating the revolutionary consequences Western education has had in Africa. Western education seems to have had these consequences because it did not "fit" traditional African societies and because it created a new elite. The general ideas of this essay deal with the way educational institutions fit into the general functioning of society, directing particular attention to the way these institutions relate to systems of social stratification and to political institutions and movements.

Other essays included in the book are: Socialization and Social Integration, Western Educational Systems, Introduction of Western Educational Systems into Africa and Political Development in Africa.

D. Algeria

275. Pawera, John C. Algeria's Infrastructure. An Economic Survey of Transportation, Communication, and Energy Resources. New York: Praeger, 1964.

E. Cameroons

276. Ardener, Edwin, Shirley Ardener and W.A. Warmington. Plantation and Village in the Cameroons. London: Oxford University Press, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1960.

This large-scale investigation was initiated by the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Cameroons Development Corporation Worker's Union, and was under the direction of Professor J.H. Richardson, who contributes the introduction. The authors are specialists in anthropology, sociology and economics, respectively,

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and between them they have provided first-hand information on working conditions (including sparetime occupations and earnings), diet, the nature and distribution of the population and the agricultural situation. The main body of the work is of general interest; more detailed case studies and specific data are given in appendices.

In Chapter 16, "Land, Agriculture and Subsistence in Victoria Division," the success of the native banana producers' cooperatives is discussed (p. 329-332). On page 334 the authors suggest that the further development of the cooperative movement here would bring great benefits to indigenous agriculture and to village life in general.

F. Congo

277. Davis, Jackson, T.M. Campbell, and Margaret Wrong. Africa Advancing: A Study of Rural Education and Agriculture in West Africa and the Belgian Congo. New York: Friendship Press, 1945.

The book includes a chapter on the evolution of agricultural policy (p. 89-101) and one on the role of cooperatives in raising the rural African"s living standard (p. 122-128). The Anchau resettlement project is described (p. 130-134). The book is written from the Protestant missionary viewpoint.

G. Egypt

278. Berger, Morroe. Bureaucracy and Society in Modern Egypt: A Study of the Higher Civil Service. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1957.

279. Berger, Morroe. The Military Elite and Social Change: Egypt Since Napoleon. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1960.

280. Gadalla, Saad M. Land Reform in Relation to Social Development, Egypt. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1962.

This study is based on experimental sociological research designed to analyse the social changes effected by the Egyptian Agrarian Reform Law of 1952: an extensive survey of six matched estates to evaluate the effect of land reform on the agrarian structure and rural social systems, and intensive interviews of 600 farm families to measure the effect of land reform on their socio-economic conditions. The author discusses the land-tenure situation in Egypt before land reform, describes the procedures and findings of his research, and draws conclusions as to both the values and limitations of land reform for increasing the social well-being of Egyptian peasants and for preparing them to overcome centuries of deprivation.

281. Harbison, Frederick H. and Abdelkader Ibrahim. Human Resources for Egyptian Enterprise. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959.

This study is designed to be a "pilot project or systematic impressionistic analysis" of the labor problem faced by Egypt as it industrializes. Entrepreneurship and management, government regulation of employment and labor relations, labor unions and commitment and development of labor resources are studied.

282. Kerr, Malcolm H. "Egypt," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 6.

The book discusses: Historical Summary of the Educational System, Political Importance of the Intelligentsia, Educational and Cultural Context, Economic and Social Prospects of the University Graduate, Military Leadership and the Intellectuals: The Problem of Self-Expression.

283. Money-Kyrle, A.F. Agricultural Development and Research in Egypt. Beirut: American University of Beirut, 1957.

This is a comprehensive study of agricultural conditions of Egypt undertaken on the basis of a grant from the Ford Foundation. Although the greater part of the book is devoted to technical problems, the introductory chapters contain some material of interest to agricultural economists. The publication in its present form is an abridgment of the original prepared by Dr. R.H. Porter.

284. Vatikiotis, P.J. The Egyptian Army in Politics: Pattern for New Nations? Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1961.

H. Ethiopia

285. Cherian, K.A. (ed.). Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Ethiopia and Eritrea; A Special Publication. (Asmara?), 1957.

The section on agriculture contains articles on the geographical background, soils, agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, education in agriculture, aid from the FAO, the chief crops, the agricultural improvement program, mechanization, protection against plant diseases and pests, stock farming, agricultural exports, and forest resources.

286. Elliott, Dean A. The Role of Agricultural Education in the Development of Agriculture in Ethiopia. Ames: Iowa State College, 1957.

The book gives information on FAO and U.S. technical agricultural assistance to Ethiopia, as well as on the current state of agricultural education there. Recommendations are made for the improvement and expansion of agricultural education, research and extension. This dissertation is available on microfilm or Xerox from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

287. Lipsky, George A. Ethiopia: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture, by George A. Lipsky in collaboration with Wendell Blanchard, Abraham M. Hirsch and Bela C. Maday. New Haven, Conn:HRAF Press, 1962.

Chapter 15, "Agriculture", includes information on some recent improvement programs, such as the introduction of improved farming tools; plans for irrigation schemes east of Asmara; development programs undertaken or planned with the assistance of FAO, the United States Operations Mission to Ethiopia, and a Yugoslav advisory group; and the expansion of agricultural training and extension. "In

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March 1960, the Emperor created the Agricultural Development and Settlement Board, assigning it the task of redistributing land, providing agricultural credit, and placing settlers in uninhabited areas. The first project to be implemented under the direction of the board and with the assistance of Yugoslav technicians is the settlement of some three thousand families in the Gimbi valley, 150 miles south of Addis Ababa. In another project, still in the drawboard stage, it is planned to engage the assistance of United States and Israeli technicians in settling five thousand families in the Awash valley near Nazret.

I. Ghana

288. Apter, David E. Ghana in Transition. New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1962, Revised version of Gold Coast in Transition, Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1956.

289. Cowan, L. Gray, "Guinea," African One-Party States, Gwendolyn Carter (ed.). Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1962.

290. Du Sautoy, Peter. Community Development in Ghana. London: Oxford University Press, 1958.

The author of this book, who is the Director of the Development of Social Welfare and Community Development in Ghana, has presented a detailed account of community development in this new dominion. Defining community development as "a philosophy as well as a process," the author constantly emphasizes its idealism as well as its practical aspects. Community development programs are marked by certain common factors, which may be summarized as follows: self-help, initiative coming from the people themselves, and the community development organization used as a source of stimulation but not a source of domination. Details of the various aspects of community development are presented as they have occurred in Ghana in the last decade. These include mass education, including the problems of maintaining literacy when it

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is once attained in a country short of literature in the vernacular; women's work (especially important in a country which is still largely one of matrilineal succession), in which courses in home economics and midwifery are extremely popular, causing a quiet "female revolution"; village project work, so important in providing something concrete for people to see and be proud of, such as a water tank or schoolroom; extension campaigns, which are patterned upon the work of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and, finally, the training of staff and organization of the department.

291. Foster, Philip J. Education and Social Change in Ghana. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press, 1965.

Foster divides his book chronologically into two parts - the historical background and the contemporary scene. He describes: some dimensions of traditional social structure; the growth of European influence until 1850; the "Golden Age" of the Gold Coast; the dynamics of educational growth in the late colonial period; and problems of educational policy in the late colonial period. In analyzing the contemporary scene he comments on: the first decade of self-government and independence; achievement, selection, and recruitment in Ghannaion secondary schools; the aspirations of secondary-school students. He closes with some comments on present and future developments.

J. Ivory Coast

292. Zolberg, Aristide. One Party Government in the Ivory Coast. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963.

K. Kenya

293. Clayton, E. Agrarian Development in Peasant Economies. Some Lessons From Kenya. New York: Macmillan, 1964.

In tracing the results of agricultural policies in Kenya, especially with respect to African farming, this

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book touches on aspects which have wider application. More than half of it is devoted to farm management and extension techniques, and there are insights into the problems of the reform of peasant agrarian structures, descriptions and evaluations of tenure patterns and of the grouping of fragmented holdings, and analysis of the relationship between land and labor.

294. Fearn, Hugh. An African Economy: A Study of the Economic Development of the Nyanza Province of Kenya, 1903-1953. London, New York: Published on behalf of East African Institute of Social Research by Oxford University Press, 1961.

Chapter eight (p. 194-220) narrates "The Progress of African Agriculture and Fishing Activity, 1931-1953," and includes information on research carried out at Bukura Native Agricultural school, and information on the disappointing results of efforts to propagate improved methods among African peasants.

295. Huxley, Elspeth. A New Earth. New York: Morrow, 1960.

Mrs. Huxley, who grew up in Kenya, visited most of the African land units there and has written "about changes that are revolutionizing the lives of African peasants," brought about by the agricultural improvement schemes proposed in the Swynnerton plan and sponsored by the African Land Development Board. Achievements have been impressive, but the author considers that at least ten years of political and economic stability are needed to assure the success and persistence of land and agricultural reforms.

296. Manners, Robert A. "Land Use, Labor, and the Growth of Market Economy in Kipsigis Country," Markets in Africa, Paul Bohannan and George Dalton (eds.). Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press, 1962, pp. 493-520.

During the past 30 years the Kipsigis of Western Kenya have moved from a condition of land communalism to total individual ownership of all land in the reserve; during the past 60 years they have moved from a complete absence

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of markets, work for wages, and production of agricultural commodities for cash sale to an economy in which these features are commonplace and essential. The creation of markets under British rule is seen as one of the more important devices utilized by the colonizers to provide labor. In the long run, markets appear to have been the most effective spur to Kipsigis. Simultaneous restrictions on the peasant cultivation of most cash crops further stimulated the move into the wage sector of the economy. Thus, excitation of new wants was communicated through the establishment of markets. The first Kipsigis-owned shop was established in 1925-26. By 1958 there were 58 market places in the Kipsigis reserve with some 450 Kipsigis owned and operated shops. There were 154 licensed produce buyers and 23 licensed stock traders in the reserve. There were four major trading centers in the reserve, each with its quota of Kipsigis owned and Asian owned shops and several large towns within and on the borders of the reserve with their total of some 200 Asian owned shops. Many of the large farms and all the tea estates surrounding the reserve have their own shops. The peasant production of cash crops, i.e., tea and coffee may ultimately surpass wage labor as a source of income.

L. Liberia

297. McLauglin, Russell U. Foreign Investment and Bevelopment in Liberia. New York: Praeger, 1966.

M. Libya

298. Brehony, J.A.N. "Semi-nomadism in the Jebel Tarhuna," Field Studies in Libya, S.G. Willimott and J.I. Clarke (eds.). Durham, England: Department of Geography, Durham Colleges in the University of Durham, 1960.

Semi-nomadic communities are found along the whole of the low mountain plateau jebels, and although they vary considerably in detail, the principal features of economy, integration of resources and social structure are

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common to all. The particular physical environment together with the influence of social evolution and historical development modify conditions only slightly. The author illustrates the conditions of the whole with a case study of one society in the Jebel Tarhuna. At present, change is being wrought as a result of contact with new ideas and the manifest economic advantage. These charges can bring about the development of communications and, increasing Government concern with improving the utilization of the resources of Libya as a whole.

299. Buru, M. "Derna: A Study of Local Agriculture," Field Studies in Libya, S.G. Willimott and J.I. Clarke (eds.). Durham, England: Department of Geography, Durham Colleges in the University of Durham, 1960, pp. 77-84.

The first part of the book describes the topography, geological structure, and climate of Derna. Buru then describes the various crops grown. He pays some attention to fertilizers, manures, water supply and irrigation. The author concludes that improving garden cultivation offers the most significant opportunities for increasing agricultural production. The biggest problems center around the question of water-supply.

300. Mission to Libya. The Economic Development of Libya. Baltimore: Published for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Johns Hopkins Press, 1960.

N. Morocco

301. Ashford, Douglas E. "Local Reform and Social Change in Morocco and Tunisia," Emerging Africa, William Lewis (ed.). Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1963, pp. 113-127.

302. Ashford, Douglas E. Morocco - Tunesia Politics and Planning. Syracuse, N.Y: Syracuse University Press, 1965.

303. Ashford, Douglas E. Perspectives of a Moroccan Nationalist. Totowan, N.J: Bedminster, 1964.

304. Ashford, Douglas E. Political Change in Morocco. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1961.

305. Zartmen, I. William. Morocco: Problems of a New Power. New York: Atherton Press, 1964.

O. Nigeria

306. Aboyade, Ojetunji. Foundations of an African Economy: A Study of Investment and Growth in Nigeria. New York: Praeger, 1966.

307. Bretton, Henry L. Power and Stability in Nigeria: The Politics of Decolonization. New York: Praeger, 1962.

308. Cole, Taylor and Robert O. Tilman (eds.). The Nigerian Political Scene. Durham, N.C: Published for the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center by Duke University Press, 1962.

309. Coleman, James S. Nigeria: Background to Nationalism. Calif: University of California Press, 1958.

310. Kingsley, J. Donald. "Bureaucracy and Political Development, with Particular Reference to Nigeria," Bureaucracy and Political Development, Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 301-317.

A discussion of the relationship between the bureaucracy and political development in Nigeria, regarding: (1) the heritage of colonialism; (2) Nigerian geography and ethnic composition; and (3) the character of the post-colonial civil service, i.e., (A) the process of "Nigerianization", and the resultant inexperience of the new policy-makers and administrators; (B) the adjustment of the existing colonial structures to the new demands fostered by independence; and (C) the role of the bureaucracy in furthering Nigerian political unification in the face of particularism and localism.

311. Kirk-Greene, Anthony H.M. "Bureaucratic Cadres in a Traditional Milieu," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 11.

311. (continued)

Topics discussed in the paper include: Model: Northern Nigeria; Administrative Structure of Hausa Society, Social Structure of Hausa Society, Offices under the Fulani, the Role of the Government Administrator, the Background and Recruitment of the New Leadership Cadres, Some Attitudes of the Traditionalists: the Criteria for Respect, and The New Leadership Cadres: Their Search for Legitimacy.

312. Ogunsheye, Ayo. "Nigeria," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman(ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 4.

Topics discussed in the paper include: Educational Systems in Nigeria, Interdependence of the Educational System and the Political Process, and The Role of Education in Socialization.

313. Raybould, S.G. Adult Education at a Tropical University. London: Longmans, Green, 1957.

The author was appointed Visiting Director of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of Ibadan, Nigeria, where he served for six months. This book is an attempt to review his experiences there, the adult education work done at the college and the questions to which it gives rise.

The author pleads the case for university adult education and places it in its setting. He gives a review of what had taken place in this field during the years 1949-1954.

Chapters are devoted to the role of the university tutor and his work in adult education, the financing of such programs, and the leadership role of universities in education. The author then summarizes the lessons learnt in the matter from experience in England, and ends the book with a further "case for university adult education" in which he shows the problems which the university can help to solve. He states that unless the university can maintain the same standards in extra-mural studies as within its walls then there is no

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reason why such adult education should not be left to other agencies. There is no reason for a university to engage in such extra-mural activities if the results are not sufficient to justify the additional cost involved.

314. Schwarz, Frederck, A.O. Jr. Nigeria, The Tribes, The Nation or the Race. The Politics of Independence. Cambridge, Mass: Mass. Institute of Technology Press, 1965.

315. Sklar, Richard L. Nigerian Political Parties. Power in an Emergent African Nation. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963.

316. Sokolski, Alan. The Establishment of Manufacturing in Nigeria. New York: Praeger, 1965.

317. Sutton, Francis X. "Authority and Authoritarianism in the New Africa," The Nigerian Political Scene, Taylor Cole and Robert Tilman (eds.). Durham, N.C: Published for the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center by Duke University Press, 1962.

P. Rhodesia

318. Baldwin, Robert E. Economic Development and Export Growth: A Study of Northern Rhodesia. New York: Wiley, 1966.

319. Thompson, C.H. and H.W. Woodruff. Economic Development in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. London: Dobson, 1954.

This book on economic development in Rhodesia and Nyasaland presents in broad scope the economic picture of this area from the prewar period into the present and attempts to uncover future problems and potentialities. There are three recurring themes: "the need for capital," "the need for immigrant skill and experience," and "the need to raise the low productivity of the African." Resources, government policy, agriculture, mining and manufacturing, and financing economic development are studied. Tables of production, imports, and exports are also presented.

320. Yudelman, M. Africans on the Land. Economic Problems of African Agricultural Development in Southern, Central, and East Africa, With Special Reference to Southern Rhodesia. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1964.

This book is devoted to examining the problem of raising the productivity of African agriculture and to discussing policies and programs that might foster this development. The principal geographic focus is on Southern Rhodesia, since although many of the factors that influence African agricultural productivity in Southern Rhodesia are peculiar to that country, many of them are common to other countries in the area, particularly those that relate to Africans, Europeans and the land. These are examined in the first part of this book. The emergence of a dual economy in Southern Rhodesia is then discussed, with emphasis on the political, social and economic factors that have influenced the overall use of resources in the country. A third section is devoted to the specific problems involved in raising African agricultural productivity in Southern Rhodesia. Finally there is a general discussion of policies and programs, and some of the findings that pertain to Southern Rhodesia are related to the wider area. It is emphasized that while the future of Southern Rhodesia is problematical, the country is going to have to place increasing emphasis on raising the productivity of the agriculture carried on by its African majority. If African political demands are met fully or even partially there may very well be an exodus of Europeans, especially of European farmers, and this will have serious consequences for the predominantly agricultural economy of the country. On the other hand, if the European minority defies the African demands, there will be other difficulties following from certain political turbulence. Whatever happens, agriculture will have to yield a substantial surplus to replace the revenues lost through the breakup of the Federation. The government will have to provide certain services without which there can be little hope of increased agricultural productivity, such as the spread of knowledge and the provision of cooperation factors of production. The government will also have to adopt well-conceived economic policies in order to stimulate the incentive to increase output.

Q. Somalia

321. Worzella, Wallace W. and A. L. Musson. Proposed Program for Agricultural Technical Assistance for Somalia. Rome: (United States Operations Mission to Italy?), 1954.

The program, prepared for the U.S. Operations Mission to Italy, is preceded by "an appraisal of agricultural development and related factors," which includes consideration of agricultural education in Somalia, livestock production and plans for its development, irrigation, and dryland farming. The suggested program for assistance consists mainly of proposals to send Somalis to the U.S. for training in various fields of agriculture, and for the assignment to Somalia of a team of four American agricultural advisers to assist in training agricultural leaders there.

R. South Africa

322. Hellman, Ellen (ed.). Handbook on Race Relations in South Africa. Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1949.

323. Roux, Edward. "Land and Agriculture in the Native Reserves," Handbook on Race Relations in South Africa, Ellen Hellman (ed.). Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1949, pp. 171-190.

Gives background information on African agriculture and land tenure, briefly describes the reserve areas, tells what has been done in the way of training African agricultural demonstrators and the effects of their work, and tells of a reclamation scheme for the reserves announced by the Minister of Native Affairs in June 1944.

S. Sudan

324. Bolton, Alexander R.C. Land Tenure in Agricultural Land in the Sudan, reprint from Agriculture in Sudan, John D. Tothill (ed.). London: Oxford University Press, 1948, pp. 187-197.

This article describes the systems of land tenure and

324. (continued)

use in the Sudan. Customary usage of land, government policy, and communal systems of land usage are discussed. Government acquisition of land, individual ownership and sale of land, and tribal lands are also studied.

325. Buxton, Jean C. Chiefs and Strangers, A Study of Political Assimilation Among the Mandari. (Republic of Sudan). Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963.

326. Gaitskell, Arthur. Gezira: A Story of Development in the Sudan. London: Faber and Faber, 1959.

The first book written about the Gezira; a full, chronological account of this large and successful scheme (over a million acres of irrigated land by 1953) from its inception. Miss Margery Perham, in her preface to the book, states, "...Mr. Gaitskell has done more than write the much needed history of the Scheme, based on the records of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and of his own personal experience. His record is illuminated by being related throughout to what is perhaps the greatest problem of our day—how the wealthy and economically experienced nations can help the poorer peoples of the world to develop their own resources without either economic or political subordination." The author was associated with the Scheme for nearly thirty years, becoming General Manager of the Syndicate in 1945 and Managing Director of the Sudan Gezira Board in 1950, a position he held until his retirement in 1952. Economic, social and political aspects of the scheme are considered, and a preliminary chapter gives some basic geographic and historical background.

327. McLoughlin, Peter Francis Martin. Language-Switching as an Index of Socialization in the Republic of the Sudan. University of California Publications in Sociology, Volume 1. Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif: University of California Press, 1964.

A study in five Chapters, presenting: (1) Introduction, discussing reorganization of 1956 census data to measure demographic characteristics with economy patterns. (2)

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Interregional Tribal Distributions, analyzes tribal composition of the regions. (3) Interregional Language Distributions, examines the nature of the language structure of each region. (4) Incidence of Language Switching, ascertains the number of persons in each region who do not speak their own language (at home). (5) Conclusion, hypothesizes that: (a) the higher the average income of a region, the more tribal groups tend to be represented; (b) such areas appear to manifest greater tolerance of separate cultural identities; and (c) societies which are predominantly one culture demand greater conformity from strangers.

328. Schlippe, Pierre de. Shifting Cultivation in Africa: The Zande System of Agriculture. London: Routledge and Paul, 1956.

A brief account of the Zande scheme, which is an experiment ~~in~~ social and economic improvement in the Zande district of the Sudan, appears as Chapter 2 (pp. 18-23) in the book.

This book is a case study of agriculture in the Zande District of Equatoria Province of the Sudan. One of the author's primary concerns is the wide gap in communications which exists between extension officers and the natives they work with. Also, in many cases, successful completion of agricultural projects has been prevented by an almost complete lack of knowledge by the extension offices of the native's problems and by the natives of the extension officer's motives. "Zande ecological conceptions," crops, tools, and "division of labor and exchange of service" are also studied.

T. Tanzania

329. Gulliver, P.H. Social Control in an African Society; A Study of the Arusha: Agricultural Masai of Northern Tanganyika. Boston: Boston University Press, 1963, (African Research Studies No. 3).

330. Hawkins, H.C.G. Wholesale and Retail Trade in Tanganyika. A Study of Distribution in East Africa. New York: Praeger, 1965.

331. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Economic Development of Tanganyika. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1961.

This is a report of a mission organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It found that agriculture offers the most possibilities for the country's economic development. Currently, estates provide 45 per cent of all agricultural exports, but future expansion must rest mainly on the African farmer. Rainfall, water supply, soil conditions, and traditional peasant methods pose difficulties. Improvement of African agriculture is regarded as important, but the greater stress is placed on its transformation. Here, irrigation and flood control can be major agents. A program is outlined for a phased development of water resources of the major river basins. Ultimately, about four million acres of agricultural land might be made available through irrigation and flood control.

332. Lofchie, Michael F. Zanzibar: Background to Revolution. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

333. Middleton, John. Land Tenure in Zanzibar. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1961, (Colonial Research Studies 33).

The author gives an account of the various systems of land tenure found in the rural areas of Zanzibar and Pemba. These systems are not static but are in a state of continual change. The various systems are all variants of a traditional tenure based upon subsistence farming which has been adapted to changes in a social and economic situation brought about by Arab colonization and clove growing. In conclusion the author discusses certain problems relating to land tenure in the changing society which have arisen in recent years. They are concerned with: (1) The present state of land law in the Protectorate, and whether this should be amended in order to assist an equitable development of systems of land tenure; the central problem here is the position of local Shirazi communities as regards the control of lands traditionally exploited by their own members; (2) the reconciliation of Muslim

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and customary law and practice relating to land tenure; (3) the rights of plantation owners and squatters, and of tenants and renters of land.

334. Mission to Tanganyika. The Economic Development of Tanganyika. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1961.

335. Young, Roland A. and Henry A. Fosbrooke. Smoke in the Hills: Political Tensions in the Morogoro District of Tanganyika. Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press, 1960, (African Studies, No. 4).

This study of the society and political organization of the Uluguru people in eastern Tanganyika contains an account (Chapter 7) of the Uluguru land usage scheme, and attempts to analyze the reasons for its failure. Appendix 5 is an English translation of the rules of the scheme made by the Uluguru Native Authority.

U. Tunisia

336. Beling, Willard A. Modernization and African Labor: A Tunisian Case Study. New York: Praeger, 1965.

337. Brown, Leon Carl. "Tunisia," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 5.

Topics covered by the paper include: Description of Education - Religious, Colonial, State - in Tunisia; Interaction with Political Elites; Historical Development; and Use of Education as "Vanguard" of Social Revolution.

V. Uganda

338. Apter, David E. The Political Kingdom of Uganda: A Study in Bureaucratic Nationalism. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1961.

339. Wrigley, C.C. Crops and Wealth in Uganda. London: Kegan Paul, 1960, (East African Studies 12).

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This useful survey of the agricultural history of Uganda is based on work done from 1952 to 1954. Uganda was unknown to Europeans until the middle of the last century, and its economic development is of comparatively recent growth, making it possible to present a compact overall study in this form. The initial pages sketch in the background of the land and people and these are followed by a more detailed survey, illustrated by a number of tables, describing the growth of the major crops of cotton and coffee during recent years.

W. Upper Volta

340. Skinner, Elliott P. The Mossi of the Upper Volta. The Political Development of a Sudanese People. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1964.

X. Zambia

341. Rotberg, Robert I. The Rise of Nationalism in Central Africa. The Making of Malawiand Zambia 1873-1964. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1965.

342. Watson, W. Tribal Cohesion in a Money Economy: A Study of the Mambwe People of Northern Rhodesia. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1958.

The author, assisted by his wife, studied the influence of industrialisation on the economic and social structure and behaviour of this tribe. They lived with the tribe for over a year in 1952/53 and again in 1954/55. Contrary to findings by other anthropologists about the disruption of tribal society through modern developments the author reaches the conclusion that this tribe has been strengthened by them in its tribal mode of production and its institutions.

VIII. Asia

A. Economic and Social Development

343. Bellah, Robert N. (ed.). Religion and Progress in Modern Asia. New York: Free Press, 1965.

344. Clutterbuck, Col. Richard L. The Long Long War: Counter-insurgency in Malaya and Viet Nam. New York, N.Y: Praeger, 1966.

345. Froehlich, Walter. "Economic Development, Land Tenure and Social Stability: Some Preliminary Remarks," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia. Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 2-16.

The author discusses the questions raised by and the problems involved in measurement of growth through measurement of national income. He notes that changes in land tenure affect the social stability of a nation. In examining the dual nature of most developing economies, he comments about several approaches to development. Finally, the author raises a number of questions which should be asked of developing countries: (1) what is the influence of land tenure change and of industrialization on population and especially on the rate of population growth?; (2) what influence does land tenure change and industrialization have on productivity per worker, per unit of land, per unit of capital requirements?; (3) what is the influence of land tenure change and industrialization on consumption?; (4) how does land tenure change and industrialization influence the balance of exports and imports, hence, the requirements of capital imports?; (5) how does land tenure change and industrialization influence the rate of savings and/or investments?; (6) assuming that progress in developing countries may quite frequently require a push and probably involve major inbalances, to what extent does that fact presuppose the necessity of some degree of over-all planning?; (7) in a world bordering on Communism will not any major amount of over-all planning be thought of as having some affinity with the Communist type of planning and hence leading to further far-reaching social changes?; (8) does rapid development under all circumstances mean rapid social change?

346. Kerstiens, Thom. The New Elite in Asia and Africa: A Comparative Study of Indonesia and Ghana. New York, N.Y: Praeger, 1966.

347. Leach, Edmund R. Aspects of Caste in South India, Ceylon and North-West Pakistan. Cambridge, England: Published for the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology by the Cambridge University Press, 1960.

348. Onslow, Cranley (ed.). Asian Economic Development. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965.

349. Wightman, D. Toward Economic Cooperation in Asia: The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963.

B. Agriculture

350. Boserup, E. The Conditions of Agricultural Growth: The Economics of Agrarian Change Under Population Pressure. London: Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1965.

Based mainly on the experience of Asian countries, the book seeks to analyze the problem of agricultural progress in primitive societies using a new approach in which population growth is regarded as the autonomous factor making for a steady intensification in agriculture, which in turn brings many economic and social changes in its wake. This approach contradicts the neo-Malthusian view that at any given time there is in any given community a warranted rate of population increase with which the actual growth of population tends to conform, for it is based on the assumption that the main line of causation is in the opposite direction: population growth is regarded as the independent variable which in its turn is the major factor determining agricultural developments. Thus, the following chapters deal with the effects of population changes on agriculture and not with the causes of these changes: (1) the dynamics of land utilization; (2) the interdependence of land use and technical change; (3) labor productivity under long-fallow and short-fallow systems; (4) carrying capacity of land and productivity under intensive agriculture; (5) population growth and working hours; (6) the co-existence of cultivation systems; (7) diminishing returns to labor and

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technical inertia; (8) the vicious circle of sparse population and primitive techniques; (9) systems of land use as a determinant of land tenure; (10) investment and tenure in tribal communities; (11) rural investment under landlord tenure; (12) rural investment under modern tenure; (13) the use of industrial input in primitive agriculture; and (14) some perspectives and implications. It is contended that the information presented here lends no support to the conception of an agrarian surplus population emerging as the result of population growth.

351. Buck, J.L. "Progress of Land Reform in Asian Countries," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 80-94.

The author discusses traditional land tenure, generalizes on legislation and administration, and gives attention to appraisal of land tenure changes in Eastern and to some extent South Eastern and Southern Asia. Attention is given to Japan and Taiwan since they are the only countries with a first stage of completed reforms. Finally, the author examines the effects of the reforms in Japan and Taiwan on social and cultural change and concludes that these changes are substantial.

352. Froehlich, Walter. Land Tenure, Industrialization, and Social Stability: Experiences and Prospects in Asia. Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961.

This is a collection of essays submitted to a conference held at Marquette University in September 1959 dealing with the problem of land tenure in Asian countries. The book is divided into three parts: Background, Land reform problems, and American policies. Part I includes a paper by Yuan-li Wu on land reform and communes in Communist China. The core of the book and two-thirds of its length is in Part II. B.F. Hoselitz points to the conflict in land reform between welfare objectives and those of increasing output (and a marketable surplus): This conflict comes up frequently in the papers on individual countries. There is also a general paper on land reform by Lossing Buck and a paper by Martin Bronfenbrenner suggesting why contemporary Asian countries are not

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placing major reliance on increased agricultural exports as a basis for their development programs. There follow a series of country studies for Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Philippines, South Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, India and Pakistan. Part III consists of two papers. Kenneth Parsons' paper has to do mainly with land reform problems. He assumes that United States policy is mainly with land reform problems. He assumes that United States policy is mainly to promote the economic development of Asia and goes on to consider what that implies for the agricultural policy of Asian countries. The final essay in the book, by David Rowe, is the only one specifically devoted to the problem of land tenure and social stability.

353. Hoselitz, B.F. "Land Reform, Industrialization and Economic Development in Asia," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 104-113.

The development sustaining effects of land reforms are likely to be more important the more highly developed an economy already is and the more rational and businesslike is the attitude toward land. The institution of economically rational measures of land reform in Asia must thus await the further industrialization of these countries. In the meantime, redistribution or similar land reforms may bring relief to certain hard pressed classes of peasants or landless agricultural laborers, but they are not likely to contribute in any significant way to economic development. Instead of looking at land reform as a policy which is carried out once and for all and is expected to create a new situation which forever will remain frozen and immutable, we should look at it as a general set of continuing policies which are designed to meet, in the long run, two objectives: equity and efficiency.

354. Kirby, R.H. "Some Remarks on Land Tenure in Northeast Asia," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 164-167.

355. Mellor, John W. Village-level Research. New York: Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, Inc. (1960?).

This is a paper presented at the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs Conference on the Teaching of Agricultural Economics in Southeast Asia, held at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, May 8-14, 1960. The focus of the paper is on the contribution which village-level research can make to increasing agricultural production and the means of enhancing that contribution. The major functions which can be fulfilled by village-level research are first discussed and this is followed by a discussion of specific methodological points. The functions are classified on the basis of contribution through use in (1) teaching those who are to serve agriculture in operating capacities; (2) advising farmers and other entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural production, and (3) advising those formulating public agricultural policy.

356. Rowe, David N. "Land Tenure and Social Stability in Asia: United States Policy Problems," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 292-301.

C. Education

357. Anderson, Oswald B. (ed.). Far East Agricultural Extension and Information Workshop. Taipei, Taiwan: Ching Hua Press, 1959.

Delegates from Japan, Korea, Philippines, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and the Republic of China met in Taiwan April 6 to 18, 1959, for the second Far East Agricultural Extension and Information Workshop. This workshop was the successor to the first such meeting of Far East extension and information workers, held in Manila in 1955. This workshop was held to review the status of extension and information workers and for the cooperative exchange of experiences in order that they might be better equipped to offer informed leadership. The country reports show the progress each country is making toward an effective extension service.

358. Huq, Muhammad Shamsal. Education and Development Strategy in South and Southeast Asia. Honolulu: East-West Center Press, 1965.

359. Wharton, Clifton R., Jr. The U.S. Graduate Training of Asian Agricultural Economists. New York: Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, 1959.

The survey on which this study is based was divided into two major parts: (1) in the United States - visits to key educational institutions for interviews with U.S. faculty members and Asian graduate students; and (2) in Asia - visits to different Asian countries for interviews (a) with Asians who have returned home with U.S. degrees, and (b) with U.S. economists working overseas. Six Asian countries were selected for study: Korea, the Philippines, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia and Burma. The results are presented in the following chapters: Chapter I summarizes in gerneral terms the four major phases through which the foreign student moves once the decision has been made to pursue an advanced degree in the United States. Chapter II explores in great depth various aspects of each major problem area, but looked at from the standpoint of the foreign students. Chapter III looks at these same problem phases but from the viewpoint of the faculty member and overseas expert. Chapter IV presents the major recommendations which grow out of the insights provided by the survey.

D. Burma

360. Donnison, F.S.V. Public Administration in Burma. London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1953.

361. Nash, Manning. The Golden Road to Modernity: Village Life in Contemporary Burma. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1965.

This study describes the transition from traditional life to modern life in Burma. Microanalytical in method, the work is the result of first-hand observation, with considerable emphasis on the description of variation in social structure.

362. Furnivall, John S. The Governance of Modern Burma, 2nd edition. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1960.

363. Leach, Edmund R. Political Systems of Highland Burma: A Study of Kachin Social Structure. London: London School of Economics and Political Sciences, 1964.

364. Smith, Donald Eugene. Religion and Politics in Burma. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

365. Pye, Lucian W. Politics, Personality and Nation Building: Burma's Search for Identity. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1962.

366. Tickner, F.J. Public Administration in Burma. London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954.

367. Trager, Frank N. Building a Welfare State in Burma 1948-56. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1958.

368. Walinsky, Louis J. Economic Development in Burma, 1951-1960. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1962.

> This case study of Burma's economic development devotes a section to the economics of pre-British Burma, the economy during British rule and plans and policies at the time Burma achieved independence. Foreign exchange, domestic inflation, and politics and the economy are discussed. Industrialization, agriculture, foreign aid, and planning are also dealt with.

E. Ceylon

369. Collins, Sir Charles. Public Administration in Ceylon. London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1951.

370. Leach, E.R. Pul Eliya, A Village in Ceylon: A Study of Land Tenure and Kinship. Cambridge: University Press, 1961.

> This book presents a very detailed analysis of how land is owned, used and transmitted to succeeding generations in one of the irrigation-based communities in the Northern Central Province of Ceylon where a major civilization flourished between the third century

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B.C. and the twelfth century A.D. The main emphasis is placed on the way in which, in the community, the ties of kinship and marriage are related to property rights and the practices of land use. The approach to this question provides a critical test of certain features of the theory and method of contemporary social anthropology. The book, as scholarly contribution to social anthropology, is primarily intended for professional anthropologists, but insofar the particular conditions of the village-society examined have a certain general significance, it will also be of interest to sociologists, ethnographers and historians.

371. Ryan, Bryce. Sinhalese Village. Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1958.

The publication is based on a broad research project conducted by the sociological staff of Ceylon University. The specific object of observation is a lowland village of Ceylon comprising about 400 households. The author is mostly concerned with sociological and aspects in relation to changes in community structure and social stratification which are typical of modern development.

372. Van Wengen, G.D. Social Aspects of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon and Southern India. Amsterdam: Uitgeverij Dico, no date.

The present study is a result of a nine-month study-trip undertaken by the author to Ceylon and India, and based on the literature available in nine-Western countries. The report contains six chapters which deal with subjects such as economic and social aspects of cooperation, possibilities of development in the social field, some important forms of agricultural cooperation, factors responsible for their success or failure, their difficulties etc., government and cooperation, forms of government support to cooperation, non-officials and cooperation, cooperative education, its present progress in Asiatic countries, causes of lack of activity in this field, difficulties in the way of development of cooperative education, and cooperation in the village community, factors in the development of village cooperatives, village structure and leadership in cooperative societies and role of women in cooperative movement. The final chapter gives the summary and conclusions of the study.

373. Wriggins, Howard. Ceylon, New Nation in Asia: Problems of Independence. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1960.

F. China

374. Lewis, John Wilson. "Party Cadres in Communist China," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 12.

The Chapter includes the following topics: Functions of Traditional Chinese Education; The Search for a New Educational System, 1911-1949; The Basic Principles of Chinese Communist Education; The Communist Chinese Educational System; Education and Political Development: A Study of Pre-School Training Programs; and Elite Socialization and the Fate of Politics. One of the points brought out in the Chapter is that the trend of the Communist Chinese system is towards an over-all system of socialization that is practically the reverse of the Ch'ing system.

G. India - Economic and Social Development - General Development

375. Ahmad, Aziz. Studies in the Islamic Culture in the Indian Environments. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964.

376. Aiyer, A.K.Y.N. Village Improvement and Agricultural Extensions. Bangalore, India: Bangalore Printing and Publishing Company, 1954.

Aiyer has divided the book into four parts. Part I deals with the matter of irrigation, which is the foundation of the country's prosperity, and with the various other subjects comprised in village improvement schemes, such as village sanitation, health, roads, communications, rural education, cottage industries, and cooperative societies. Part II deals with the methods of extension of popularizing agricultural improvements, in all their variety. Part III deals specifically with the various agricultural improvements which have to be popularized, comprising, firstly, those which are general and apply to all crops, and secondly, those which relate to particular crops, of which a few important ones are dealt

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with. Part IV deals with the kind of agency - executive and administrative - which has to be made responsible for the carrying out of the various schemes of village improvement.

377. Ali, Hashim Amir. Then and Now (1933-1958): A Study of Socio-economic Structure and Change in Some Villages Near Visva-Bharati University, Bengal. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, Calcutta, Statistical Publishing Society, 1961, (Indian Statistical Series 10).

The publication embodies the results of socio-economic studies made at two points of time of a group of Bengal villages, namely Goalpara and the Benuria cluster of villages. In the case of Goalpara, the data compared are for the years 1933 and 1958, while in the case of the Banuria village cluster, the data refer to the years 1933 and 1956/7. The close relation existing between economic stratification based on landholdings and social classification based on caste and community has been analysed by the author. The rate of progress in the villages over the period as indicated by the analysis is very slow. Only a slight reduction in the proportion of households in indigence has been observed. However, the mental attitude of the people appears to have undergone a distinct change as shown, for example, by an increase in the percentage of children attending schools.

378. Appleby, Paul Henson. Re-examination of India's Administrative System: With Special Reference to Administration of Government's Industrial and Commercial Enterprises. (Report on India's Administrative System). New Delhi: Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1956.

379. Bailey, Frederick G. Politics and Social Change: Orissa in 1959. Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press, 1963.

This book continues earlier studies done in Orissa (India) between 1952 and 1955, concerning politics. The first of these studies analysed changes in the distribution of power in a village; the second described a struggle for power between the aboriginal Konds and the Hindu settlers in their midst. One of

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the author's purposes is to determine what is the relationship between parliamentary democracy in Orissa and the older traditional forms of social and political organization. His second purpose is to determine how far the techniques and the conceptual framework of social anthropology can be used in the analysis of a complex and diversified society.

380. Basu, S.K. and S.B. Mukherjee. Evaluation of Damodar Canals (1959-60): A Study of the Benefits of Irrigation in the Damodar Region. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1963.

This monograph on the evaluation of benefits of irrigation in the Damodar region is one of five studies sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission, and conducted in different parts of India. The study incorporates the findings of six field surveys, three in rural and three in urban or semi-urban areas. The rural surveys measure the primary and secondary benefits accruing to villages; those of the urban areas are designed to evaluate the indirect and secondary benefits of the Damodar canals. The volume opens with a discussion of basic issues involved in the evaluation of the work of public enterprises like irrigation projects. Then general features of the Damodar Valley Corporation and the common area of its canal system are described. This is followed by an analysis of sampling design and different stages in the operation of the research program. The discussion focusses attention on structural features of household farms and examines the extent of utilization of canal water for the purpose of cultivation. The capital structure of farms in irrigated and non-irrigated zones is described. The analysis of input and cropping patterns engages the author's attention, and the secondary effects of irrigation and the extent of growth in manufacturing, trading, commerce and service sectors are assessed. Detailed data support the analysis.

381. Beidelman, Thomas O. A Comparative Analysis of the Jajmani System. Locust Valley, N.Y: Published for the Association for Asian Studies by J.J. Augustin, 1959.

382. Bellerby, J.R. and N.A. Mujumdar. Agricultural Economic Theory and the Indian Economy. Bombay: Vora, 1961.

The book studies those parts of the country's national plan which favor the efficiency of agriculture and absorption of its output and man-power by industry and the advance achieved by the farming population in different spheres. To what ultimate ends should all planning be ideally directed? According to what principles should the part played by agriculture be determined? What degree of industrial and mechanical development is a necessary foundation for the required level of human attainment? These are the questions it seeks to answer. For the sake of convenience a distintion is made between engineering plan and peripheral plan. Whereas the former is concerned mainly with an increase in the material income through improved techniques and improvements, the latter includes the fundamental social aims of national development schemes like education, health etc. which are the most significant aspects of a community's advance.

383. Beteille, Andre. Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965.

The central concern of this study is with the phenomena of caste, class, and power (mainly in its political aspects) and with their changing relations. It deals first with each of the three phenomena seperately, and then examines their interrelations in the context of change. After presenting an account of the physical structure of the village, the author deals in turn with caste, class, and power. The concluding chapter seeks to analyze the relations between the three.

384. Bhat, M.L. Naurangdeshar: A Village in Rajasthan Canal Zone. Indian Village Study No. 4. India: Agro.-Economic Research Center, Vallabh Vidyanagar, 1964.

This is a bench-mark study on the economic, social and institutional life of a village, situated in a vast arid tract where land is abundant and large areas hitherto unploughed, now face a challenge from one of the very large irrigation projects launched in modern

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India, the Rajasthan Canal. With proper planning and husbanding of resources this tract will soon undergo a remarkable change. This synoptic view of the village should be helpful in any future studies of the change in village life.

385. Bhatia, B.M. Famines in India: A Study in Some Aspects of the Economic History of India, 1860-1945. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1963.

The book traces the economic history of India over the most crucial period of the country's economic development during the British regime. The period 1860-1908 has been subdivided into three sub-periods, viz. 1860-79, 1880-95, and 1896-1908. After an introductory chapter on Nature and Causes of Famines in India, each of the three sub-periods is treated separately under three chapters. The first dealing with the state of the Indian economy and economic condition of agricultural population, the second giving a narrative of famines and scarcities that occurred during it, and the third discussing the administrative action taken and the economic policy pursued by the Government for mitigation of the sufferings and prevention of famine in the country, during that sub-period. Thus, out of ten chapters which cover this period, seven are devoted to the study of the Indian economy and economic policy and three to the narrative of famines and scarcities.

386. Bhattacharjee, J.P. Shahajapur, West Bengal: Socio-economic Study of a Village. Santiniketan: Agro-Economic Research Center for East India, Visva-Bharati University, 1958.

This is the first publication in the series 'Studies in Rural Change' by this Center. The survey of the village of Shahajapur was carried out in September, 1956. The report presents the results of a well designed study of rural change. The book deals with the structure and functioning of the village economy, discusses various methodological problems connected with the analysis and gives also a study of the dynamics of rural society in so far as it is possible from an one-point survey. The

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report is presented in 12 chapters dealing with the background, social system, economic system and rural dynamics of the village of Shahajapur. In the last part of the report, an attempt is made to piece together the evidences of change and project the picture into the future.

387. Majamdar, Bimanbehari (ed.). Problems of Public Administration in India. Bankipore, Bhareti Bhawan: sale selling agents - Pustak Mahal, Patna, (1954?).

388. Braibanti, Ralph and J.J. Spengler (ed.). Administration and Economic Development in India. Durham, N.C: Published for the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center by Duke University Press, 1963.

389. Braibanti, Ralph. "Reflections on Bureaucratic Reform in India," Administration and Economic Development in India, Durham, N.C: Published for the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center by Duke University Press, 1963, pp. 3-60.

390. Brass, Paul R. Factional Politics in an Indian State: The Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh. Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press, 1965.

391. Chandra, Asok. Indian Administration. London: Allen & Irwin, 1958.

392. Choudhary, K.M. Aidan-Ka-Was: A Gramdan Village in Rajasthan. Indian Village Study. India: Agro.-Economic Research Center, Vallabh Vidyanagar No. 5, 1964.

At the call of the Sarvodaya Movement, popularly known as Bhoodan, (gift of land and gramdan, gift of village), nearly 6 lakh (600,000) people have voluntarily donated more than 14 million acres of land for distribution among the landless and more than 6,000 village communities have declared gramdan in India. In such a land-hungry country, this response is appreciable. However, this initial enthusiasm has not latterly been sustained, with the result that the movement has lost its dynamism. Any assessment of the movement should provide an explanation for this state of affairs. The present study is a first

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step in that direction. Aidan-Ka-Was was declared a gramdan village at the end of 1960 and started functioning as such in 1961-62. This study, made in 1961-62, records the economic, social and institutional conditions in the village as they existed immediately after the declaration of gramdan. Nearly 25 percent of the total households donated their land to "Gramsabha" (village council) for village development; it was then distributed among landless and marginal land holders, with the result that no-one in the village remained landless. Land redistribution has brought about major occupational changes in the village. Nonetheless, economic disparities still exist, as reflected in the acquisition of assets by various income groups during the reference period.

393. Coale, Ansley J. and Edgar Hoover. Population Growth and Economic Development in Low-Income Countries: A Case Study of India's Prospects. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1958.

This is a study of the economic implications of different rates of population growth in a major underdeveloped area attempting to answer the question, "What difference would it make in economic terms if the birth rate, instead of remaining unchanged were to be cut drastically in this generation?" A summary of the most prominent theories of how economic development and population influence one another is given and the degree to which these theories apply to the low-income countries of the world embarking today on a course of economic development is explored. Recent current and future (alternative) population of India in terms of size, age composition, growth rate, and birth and death rates are described, giving the likely upper and lower limits to population growth during the next 25 years, and changes likely to occur in the economy in the next 2 or 3 decades are outlined emphasizing the determinants of development related to changes in population. The effects of alternative growth patterns are shown in terms of the prospective success of particular development efforts, such as the extension of education or of economic benefits other than rising income. The Volume concludes with an examination of the demographic and economic relations in

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other low-income, high-fertility areas differing from India in size, current levels of mortality and growth, state of economic advance and general strategy of development, including a discussion of the long run implications of demographic change. Material is based on primary sources and field research. In 21 Chapters: (1) Introduction, (2) The Effects of Economic Development on Population Growth, (3) The Effects of Population Growth on Economic Development, (4) India's Population-Current and Prospective, (5) Recent Indian Mortality and Fertility Trends, (6) Prospective Changes in Indian Mortality and Fertility, (7) Guiding Principles in Indian Economic Development, (8) Potential Development in Agriculture, (9) Agricultural Manpower, (10) Agricultural and Overall Economic Development, (11) Non-Agricultural and Total Output - Limiting Factors and Development Policies, (12) The Financing of Development, (13) The Productivity of Developmental Outlays, (14) Demographic Influences on India's Prospective Economic Growth, (15) Population Growth and Labor Supply, (16) Population Growth and the Disposition of Income, (17) Projections of the Effect of Reduced Fertility on Indian Economic Growth, (18) Population Change and Economic Development in Low-income Areas with Different Demographic Conditions, (19) Population Change and Economic Development with Different Initial Economic Conditions, (20) The Economic Effects of Different Courses of Fertility After 30 Years, and (21) Population Growth and Economic Development in Low-Income Areas. An index and three appendices.

394. Dandekar, Kumudini. Demographic Survey of Six Rural Communities. Poona: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1959.

This publication represents the third and final report relating to a series of rural demographic investigations conducted by the Institute during the period 1951 to 1956. The principal objective of the present enquiry was to assess the attitude of the rural population towards family planning. However, the survey was not confined to a study of the demographic aspects only. It covered the socio-economic fields also and the report contains results of investigations into public health and the

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dietary habits of the six rural communities. The most important finding of the enquiry was the absence of any strongly rooted opposition among the surveyed people to the concept of family planning or its procedures While 40 per cent of the women responded favorably to the idea of contraception, an equal number showed themselves opposed to it. Only 15 per cent of the women interrogated may be said to have been hostile to the idea of family planning.

395. Desai, A.R. Rural Sociology in India, Third Edition. Bombay: Indian Society of Agricultural Economy, 1961.

This is the third enlarged edition of the book first published in 1953. It attempts to provide a synoptic, multi-sided and rich picture of the Indian rural society. Besides the author's own introductory chapters and essays covering most of the aspects of the subject, the publication includes some of the numerous studies conducted by well-known students in the field and delineates the picture of the rural sociology in India as it is emerging from a growing body of literature. The volume provides a factual background needed for an understanding of the social problems in the countryside, assists in providing and outline of the design of living that is emerging in rural India owing to an impact of the various ameliorative measures currently being undertaken by a number of agencies and describes in detail the major trends that are at work in the rural society.

396. Desai, K.S. Problems of Administration in Two Indian Villages. Baroda: Department of Political Science, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, 1961.

This report embodies the results of a survey conducted in two villages of the old Baroda State with the object of studying the structure and functioning of the official and non-official agencies at village level. It describes the organization and working of the departments of land revenue, police, education, medical and public health, cooperation, agriculture, public works and charity and of village panchayats and cooperatives. The study is

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based on data collected partly from written government records and partly from personal interview. It indicates the defects found in the working of the different agencies of development. Constructive suggestions are given for the improvement of the village administrative and developmental machinery. Miscellaneous information regarding the organization of the various departments is given in the appendices. The book contains a bibliography and a subject index.

397. Desai, M.D. Hasteda (Jaipur District, Rajasthan): Economic Life in a Rajasthan Village. Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Agro-Economic Research Center (for Gujarat and Rajasthan), 1964.

This report contains the results of a socio-economic bench-mark survey of the village Hasteda in the Amber tehsil of Jaipur district in Rajasthan, conducted in 1961-1962. Every household of the village was interviewed. The study seeks to assess the change in the village economy and society in the wake of emergence of a new leadership with the spread of ideas of gram swarajya. Caste Hindus dominated the society with nearly 70 per cent of households and population. While the bulk of the society was poor, the relatively affluent section of the society was composed predominantly of higher caste Hindus. The caste-system was losing ground in the sphere of social relationships. Nearly 65 per cent of households in the village were nucleated, while the rest were joint. Leadership was generally unenlightened. Social values of the community were undergoing change. The village economy suffered from a high dependency load. A number of occupations were found in the villages, with the secondary and tertiary sectors predominating. More than half of the 356 households had changed their primary (cultivation) occupation over the period of the last 20 years; 89 per cent of total shifts were due to operation of 'push' factors. The land ownership pattern in the village was skewed. Share cropping prevailed on a large scale. The study throws light on other aspects of the economy such as cropping pattern, livestock, production and disposal of output,

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inputs used, consumption pattern and levels of living, financial transactions. It stresses the need for developing agriculture and organizing non-agricultural avocations on sound lines with a view to providing maximum employment to the local population.

398. Dey, S.K. Community Development. Volume 1. The Quest. Volume 2. A Movement is Born. Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 1960.

These two volumes are written by the Minister of Community Development in India who was a prominent personality in launching this movement. The Quest contains the thinking of Mr. Dey during the incubation of the program; the other volume, A Movement is Born, is in style and content not different from The Quest and relates to the program in action.

399. Diskalkar, P.D. Re-Survey of a Deccan Village: Pimple Saudagar. Bombay: Indian Society, Agriculture and Economy, 1960.

The book contains the findings of the socio-economic re-survey of the village Pimple Saudagar in the Poona District of the former Bombay State. The original survey was conducted by Harold H. Mann during 1913-16 and the results were published in 1917 under the title "Land and Labor in a Deccan Village". Since then, the economy of the village has undergone a variety of changes. The significant fact that has emerged from the re-survey is that there is a growing tendency among the inhabitants to seek non-farm employment. As regards the method of cultivation and the area under different crops there was not much of a difference between the two findings. While no increase in the cultivable area took place during the interval, the number of holdings increased from 156 in 1914 to 182 in 1952 due to sub-division of the then existing holdings. A study of the processes of change in the various facets of the functioing of the village economy is also attempted.

400. Dube, Shyama Charan. India's Changing Villages: Human Factors in Community Development. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1958, (Interior Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction).

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In March 1950 the Indian Government set up a National Planning Committee which included in its activities a Community Development Program. The ultimate goals were to provide for a substantial increase in agricultural production, and for improvements in the system of communications, in rural health and hygiene, and in village education. A further goal was to initiate and direct a process of integrated culture change aimed at transforming the social and economic life in the villages. Dube's book describes a particular development project in action. He refers to a typical rural area situated in the north-western part of Uttar Pradesh, where a Development Block of 153 villages was established. The study gives a first-hand insight into Indian village life and the many difficulties and problems which the village level worker has to face when attempting to introduce changes of technological and economic character and to raise the way of living of a tradition-orientated society where deep-rooted prejudices still prevail. The first of the two appendices represents a detailed evaluation of the activities and the social role of the village level worker. The second gives extracts of diaries kept by individuals belonging to this important new group of public servants in India.

401. Dutt, Nripendra Kumar. Origin and Growth of Caste in India. Volume II: Castes in Bengal. London: K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Company, Ltd., 1931.

402. Dwarkadas, R. Role of Higher Civil Service in India. Bombay: Popular Book Depot, 1958.

403. Ensminger, D. Program Evaluation in India. A review of India's six years of experience in professional evaluation of community development. 1959. (The Ford Foundation Program Letter: India. Rep. No. 108.)

404. Epstein, T. Scarlett. Economic Development and Social Change in South India. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1962.

In this book the author applies "economic and anthropological techniques to the problems of economic and

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social change" after the introduction of irrigation to two South Indian villages. Village functionaries, property, and income and expenditure patterns are discussed. Village government, caste, and the impact of democratic legislation are also discussed.

405. Fukutake, T., T. Ouchi and C. Nakane. The Socio-economic Structure of the Indian Village. Surveys of Villages in Gujarat and West Bengal. Tokyo: Institute for Asian Economic Affairs, 1964.

This book is a revised and abridged version of a recent Japanese publication which presents the results of a field study carried out by a team of Japanese scholars (a rural sociologist, an agricultural economist and a social anthropologist) in two Indian villages selected as representative of irrigated and un-irrigated agriculture. The study consists of two parts, the first being devoted to describing the socio-economic structure of Samiala, a village located in a dry farming area in Gujarat State, and the second dealing with Supur, a village situated in the area of wet paddy cultivation in West Bengal. Each part is subdivided into an introduction, which provides a general description of the village, and three main chapters, which examine the village economy, the role of family and kinship, and the socio-political organization of the village. The study offers a comprehensive picture of the socio-economic aspects which characterize life in these villages. Although some social change has taken place and the caste difference among the high groups has lessened, the power of the traditional ruling class has not been substantially weakened. The authors conclude "if by radical change we mean the lapse into insignificance of the caste system and the disappearance of untouchability, then radical change is not possible in the surveyed village (Samiala) in the foreseeable future". Similar considerations are also applicable to Supur, the village in the irrigated area, although there appear to be some indications of greater vertical mobility in the rural society.

406. Gadgil, D.R. Planning and Economic Policy in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1961.

The book is a collection of notes, memoranda, etc., written by the author since the beginning of 1955 on subjects relating mostly to planning in India (including agricultural plannin) and the policy of the government. A note on "Planning for agricultural development in India" included in the volume reviews briefly the present position of agricultural planning the country, points out the shortcomings therein and emphasises certain aspects which have not received due attention so far. It is pointed out that there is little connection in India between research and its application on the field. There are also a number of problems central to agricultural planning on which data are not available. The author advocates decentralization in the field of statistics to strengthen local effort with proper planning.

407. Gadgil, D.R. Towards a Cooperative Commonwealth. Chandigarh: Punjab University Publishing Bureau, 1961.

The publication contains three lectures, delivered in memory of Porfessor Brij Narain, which review cooperation in India and some countries of Europe and Asia. The first lecture surveys the history, structure, and working of cooperation in countries in which it developed first to indicate the chief characteristics of cooperative activity and the extent and direction of its spread. The second lecture examines the history of cooperation in less developed countries, where the effort has been sponsored largely by governments. In the last lecture, an attempt has been made to arrive at an over-all judgement in relation to the limits of expansion of cooperative activity, to suggest an appropriate broadened interpretation of the term 'cooperative commonwealth' and to discuss attitudes and institutions relevant to this. The author reiterates his belief that the Indian political and economic situation requires a categorical rejection of competitive philosophy and psychology and assertion of a belief in cooperation, followed by implementation of a program of concrete logical action.

408. Goodall, Merrill R. Administration and Planning for Economic Development: Three Lectures. Delhi: Ranjit Printer, 1952.

409. Goodall, Merrill R. "Organization of Administrative Leadership in the Five Year Plans," *Leadership and Political Institutions in India*, Park and Tinker. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1959, pp. 314-328.

410. Gupta, S.C. *An Economic Survey of Shamaspur Village, (district Saharampus, Uttar Pradesh): A Case Study in the Structure and Functioning of a Village Economy*. Delhi University School of Economics Continuous Village Survey Series. Bombay and New York: Asia Publishing House, 1959.

This case study, based on economic surveys conducted at five year intervals, was designed to explore changes in the structure and functioning of the village economy of Shamaspur in India. Population characteristics, occupational patterns, and land utilization and tenure are studied. Capital investment and patterns of consumption are also dealt with.

411. Gupta, Sisir. *India and Regional Integration in Asia*. Bombay and New York: Asia Publishing House, 1964.

412. Harrison, Selig S. *India: The Most Dangerous Decades. The Politics of National Survival*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton Universtiy Press, 1960.

413. Hough, (Mrs.) E.M. *The Cooperative Movement in India*. Fourth Edition. Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1959.

This edition of the book contains the history and growth of the cooperative movement in India up to the end of the year 1956-57 and examines the various aspects of the movement. Some of the important problems discussed relate to the size of the village cooperative, cooperative legislation, cooperatives and the community development and National extension service programs. It critically evaluates the achievements and failures of the cooperative movement, examines the factors that have inhibited optimum development, its essential weaknesses, role of state aid and the conditions of success as also the potential contribution of the movement. The concluding chapter discusses recent developments in cooperation in India.

414. Hutton, J.H. Caste in India, Its Nature, Functions and Origins. Cambridge, Mass: Cambridge University Press, 1946.

415. Jagannadham, V. "Social and Cultural Adaptation in India," Tasks of Local Authorities in Development Areas. The Hague: International Union of Local Authorities, 1961, pp. 65-84.

416. Jain, Ram Chandra. Indian Administration. Delhi, India: Chand and Company, Fountain, 1954.

417. Khan, Q.V. Rural Credit and Cooperation in the Jamia Development Circle in 1957-1958. New Delhi: Jamia Institue of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 1960.

This survey was conducted in 1958, as a part of the Institute's continuing program of collecting comprehensive data about the economic and social conditions of the area. This survey gives the position of demand and supply of credit in the villages of the Jamia Development Circle and the part played by the cooperative societies in supplying the credit needs of the villages in the area. The data about the cooperative societies working in this area has been analysed. The enquiry regarding rural families (only a sample study of 15 per cent families) was also conducted. The survey reveals that although all the villages in the area were served by one or more cooperatives, they have not been playing any remarkable role in their social and economic improvement. It observes that what is lacking, is not the number of cooperatives or the availability of adequate financial resources but proper approach and organization. It is the human element in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects which is deficient and which is holding back the progress of cooperatives. In general, the Survey presents a very depressing picture of cooperative development in the area.

418. Krishnamachari, V.T. Fundamentals of Planning in India. New York: Praeger, 1964.

This broad study of planning in India divides into two major categories: the structure, composition, and functioning of India's planning commission; and planning and policy for economic development. The historical,

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ideological, and constitutional background is also presented for India's "welfare state". Education, social services, "description of India's plans", industry and resources, and economic policies are studied. Graphs and tables supply supplementary detail.

419. Lewis, Oscar. Village Life in Northern India: Studies in a Delhi Village. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1958.

This study, written with the assistance of V. Barnouw, surveys the economic and social life in a small village with a rapidly growing population 15 miles west of the city of Delhi. Twelve 'factions' are represented in this village of 150 households. The largest group is the 'Jat' caste representing the cultivators of land. The sociological aspects, e.g. the marriage cycle, festivals, and particularly religious matters are amply described. In an appendix the records of the 'patwari' or village accountant are discussed. Many illustrations are provided.

420. Madan, G.R. Changing Pattern of Indian Villages. Delhi: Chand and Company, 1959.

The book attempts to present systematically a comprehensive view of the various developmental programs being undertaken in the Indian villages. After giving a brief history of village communities from the prehistoric days to the beginning of the British period as a background to the study, it describes at length the two major programs of rural development, vis., Community Development Programme and National Extension Service, other agencies of rural change such as cooperatives and village panchayats, and the social aspects of the rural improvement, namely, education, health, housing and general social welfare and critically evaluates their working and progress. It is opined that the task of rural development is colossal, that the approach adopted is correct and all that is needed is to make minor changes in the programs to suit particular situations.

421. Maddick, Henry. Democracy, Decentralization and Development. London: Asia Publishing House, 1963.

422. Malenbaum, Wilfred. "Who Does the Planning?" Leadership and Political Institutions in India, R. Park and I. Tinker. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1959, pp. 301-313.

423. Mayer, Albert and others. Pilot Project, India: The Story of Rural Development of Etawah - Uttar Pradesh. Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif: University of California Press, 1958.

Etawah is a district situated on the Southwest boundary of Uttar Pradesh not very far from Agra. The economic development project was started in late 1948 with a unit of 64, but grew to include over 300 villages of the same district, was reproduced at 4 other centers in the Province, and finally became a prototype for projects of this kind all over India. The origin and the development of the project is the main topic of the book with sidelooks, however, on planning policy, administration problems and similar matters. It is not a continuous narrative, but includes many quotations and reprints of contemporary documents.

424. Mukherjee, P.K. and S.C. Gupta. A Pilot Survey of Fourteen Villages in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Agricultural Economics Research Section, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959.

This volume is the first publication in the series of continuous village surveys conducted by the agro-economic research centre at Delhi. The data obtained in the surveys are intended to serve as a basis for the solution of certain methodological issues regarding rural surveys like the criteria for the selection of the unit of study, the appropriate unit (village or a cluster of villages) of study for presenting the structural aspects of the village economy at a point of time and the appropriate unit for detailed studies of assets and transactions, etc. Certain sensitive indicators of rural dynamics have also been evolved. This volume contains information on various facets of Indian rural economy.

425. Mukerji, K.M. and K. John Mammen. The Economics of River Basin Development in India. Bombay: Vora and Company, 1959.

The book discusses some aspects of economic analysis involved in the planning and execution of multi-purpose river valley projects with particular reference to Indian conditions. The various stages through which a project has to pass, the different methods of financing them, the benefit-cost analysis and the difficulties involved in its application to underdeveloped economics are also discussed. Further, a system of repayment, the determination of the rates or prices of the products or services made available by the projects such as irrigation rates, betterment levy and rates for hydroelectric power and the project administration are examined in detail in the book. The authors emphasize that these projects should be designed not merely for irrigation and power generation but also for flood control; attention should also be focussed on the need for rural electrification and for re-determination of tariffs for power.

426. Nair, Kussum. Blossoms in the Dust: The Human Element in Indian Development. London: Gerald Duckworth and Company, Ltd., 1961.

The author, who recently travelled all over India investigated what modern economic and agricultural developments mean to the lives of the men, women and children who are supposed to benefit from them. She gives a detailed picture of the daily work and the mental attitude of the villagers.

427. Nayar, Baldev Rav. Minority Politics in the Punjab. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1966.

428. Nimbkar, Krishna Bai. Development Work Among Rural Women: A Guide Book. Delhi: Indian Adult Education Association, 1958.

This booklet is intended as a companion volume to the report on the seminar on development work among rural women held in India in 1956. It is in the form of a guide book for workers and is based on the recommendations of the seminar.

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Among the subjects discussed are: the home and rural development; the extension services in India, where a comparison is made between services in India, the United States of America and Japan; the need for women's organizations; home improvement programs; definition and activities of a community center; and methods and techniques in community development work.

The author points out that her book is also intended for those who administer programs since, in her experience, it is just as important for the administrator to understand the problems of rural women as it is for the worker.

429. Orenstein, Henry. Gaon: Conflict and Cohesion in an Indian Village. Princeton,N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

430. Panchayat Raj as the Basis of Indian Policy: An Exploration into the Proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. New Delhi: Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, 1962.

The brochure contains brief excerpts of discussions on the role of the village in the Indian policy in the Indian Constituent Assembly, leading to incorporation of clause No. 31-A in the directive principles of state policy of the constitution of India. The clause enjoins on the state to take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. The publication contains the different viewpoints of the members on the question of the need for introduction of panchayati raj and, in the process, throws considerable light on the sociological and administrative aspects of Indian village life. The material has been arranged in chronological order. An overwhelming majority of the members of the Assembly were favorable to the proposal and the strong sentiments expressed by them make interesting reading at a time when most of the Indian States are busy working out a system of panchayati raj.

431. Park, Richard L. "District Administration and Local Self-Government," Leadership and Political Institutions in India, Park and Tinker. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1959, pp. 337-344.

432. Park, Richard and Hugh Tinker (eds.). Leadership and Political Institutions in India. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1959.

433. Qureshi, A.I. The Economic Development of Hyderabad. Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1947, Volume I.

434. Ramanadham, V.V. The Control of Public Enterprises in India. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1964.

435. Randhawa, M.S. (ed.). Developing Village in India. Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1951.

This is a collection of studies dealing with a broad variety of topics related to the development of Indian villages. Organization and planning, education and communications, agriculture, and health and sanitation are dealt with.

436. Rehabilitation and Development of Basti District: A Case Study in the Economics of Depressed Areas. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1959.

A socio-economic survey, which made an observation study of 14 villages selected on the basis of random samples and a detailed survey of 60 villages and 600 households, examines the basic factors responsible for poverty in the Basti district (Uttar Pradesh, India), the extent to which those basic causes might be cured by developing the resources of the area and how far a cooperative approach might help to this end. Divided into two parts; the report in the first part is of a general nature and deals with problems of rehabilitation and development of Basti and the second part contains a detailed analysis of the various sectors of the economy. It gives an outline of a development program for the district and indicates the scope for cooperative societies along with government participation in the fields of credit, marketing and other technical services, agriculture and small-scale industries.

437. Retzlaff, Ralph. Village Government in India: A Case Study. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1960.

438. Retzlaff, R. H. Village Government in India: A Case Study. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1962.

This study emerges from a Cornell Univeristy (U.S.A.) field research project. In this case study of the village of Khalapur (Uttar Pradesh), the author describes the pattern of rural government organization in India and presents a critical evaluation of the existing operation of village panchayats. The author discusses this study through retrospective and prospective views by presenting the traditional village organization: the existence of caste panchayats and general panchayats, the system of statutory village panchayats during the British rule which were set up to assist in the administration of civil and criminal justice and to effect improvements in the common concerns of village society, the panchayat raj in which various kinds of panchayats are the most active village government, which are charged with many obligatory duties and functions for the social and economic development of the village. The author stresses that village panchayats should be given more powers by state and local governments. The most important consideration relates to the comparative emphasis placed on material accomplishments and procedural niceties. The author pleads that center and state authorities should try to educate villagers about their responsibilities, potentialities and development of competent local leadership.

439. Rosen, George. Democracy and Economic Change in India. Berkeley: University of California, 1966.

440. Rosen, George. Industrial Change in India: Industrial Growth, Capital Requirements and Technological Change, 1937-1955. Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1958.

This book is a study using government statistics, private statistics and interview material to compute the historical trend of capital-output and capital-labor ratios in specific Indian factory industries over the period 1937-1955. The industries studied were cement, paper, iron and steel, cotton textiles, and sugar. These industries are believed to be representative of the problems of Indian industry. The research was aimed at providing tentative answers to the following

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questions: (1) what have been the trends with respect to capital intensity and use of labor and capital in Indian industry? How do the observed trends in specific industries between 1937 and 1953 compare with the ratios forecast for Indian industry in the Second Plan? How do these trends in India compare with those found in countries with different endowments of capital and labor and at different stages of industrial development? (2) How do these statistical results compare with results based on observation and interview with respect to the use of both machinery and labor in Indian industry? What are the influences acting upon the Indian businessman which determine his attitudes toward varying combinations of machinery and labor? Technological change and subcontracting are discussed. The ten Chapters include: (1) The Framework of Industrial Growth, (2) The Growth of Five Specific Industries Since 1937, (3) Some Theoretical and Statistical Problems of Capital-Output Ratios, (4) Average Capital-Output Ratios in Indian Industry, (5) Marginal - Capital-Output Ratios, (6) Capital-Labor Coefficients in Indian Industry, (7) Technological Trends in Indian Industry: A General Discussion of Demand for Machinery and Supply of Capital, (8) Technological Changes in the Cotton Textile and Other Industries in India, (9) The Present and the Potential Role of Subcontracting in Indian Industry, and (10) Conclusions. The three Appendices include: (A) Tables of Sales Value of Output, (B) Preliminary Indices for Indian Industry, and (C) Questionnaire Employed in Engineering Plant Interviews in Bombay.

441. Rosenstein-Rodan, P.N. (ed.). Capital Formation and Economic Development. London: Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1964, (Studies on the Economic Development of India, M.I.T. No. 2).

Ten papers are presented covering various aspects of the methods used in planning for development on the basis of examples taken from the Indian third five-year plan (1961-1966). (1) The mathematical framework of the third five-year plan; (2) Alternative numerical models of the third five-year plan of India; (3) An outline of a method for program evaluation; (4) The use of shadow prices in program evaluation; (5) Choice elements in

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inter-temporal planning; (6) Capital formation - a theoretical and empirical analysis; (7) An approach to a multi-sectoral inter-temporal planning model; (8) A simple optimizing planning model; (9) An appraisal of alternative planning models; and (1) The existence of an optimum savings program. Papers (1), (3), (4) and (10) were written by S. Chakravarty; (2) by the editor; (5), (7) and (9) by S. Chakravarty and R.S. Eckans; (6) by Eckans and L. Lefeber; and (8) by Lefeber.

442. Roy, Naresh C. *The Civil Service in India*. Calcutta: Mukhopadhyay, 1958.

443. *Rural Development and Credit Project in Delhi: An Evaluation Report Covering Rabi 1957-1958 to Kharif 1959*. New Delhi: Indian Cooperative Union, 1960.

This is the second evaluation report, succeeding the one issued in March 1958, of a project of supervised credit started in 1956 in 14 villages near New Delhi for developing methods and techniques of combining agricultural production credit with technical assistance so as to increase the yields of basic crops. The project activities, especially designed to serve farmers owning 15 acres or less, included provision of short and medium term loans, introducing improved agricultural practices, marketing, organizing crop competition programs and provision of legal advice concerning land allotments, etc. to affiliated societies. Some of the project's most significant effects are intangible and are difficult to measure. The report, however, reveals that the combination of adequate technical guidance and finance for production is an effective method for getting small farmers to put improved agricultural practices into effect and to get increased yields per acre.

444. Sachchidananda. *Culture Change in Tribal Bihar, Munda and Oraoh*. Calcutta: Bookland, 1964.

445. Santhanam, K. *Democratic Planning: Problems and Pitfalls*. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1961.

446. Santhanam, K. *Union-State Relations in India*. Bombay and New York: Asia Publishing House, 1960.

447. Schumacher, E.F. "Rural Industries," India at Midpassage. London: Overseas Development Institute, Ltd., 1964, pp. 30-39.

The total employment effect of all programs designed to help village and small industries in India, while an essential contribution to the rural areas, has so far been of negligible proportions when set against the country's needs. In the Third Plan there is the hope that "small industries" will offer at the end of the period 900,000 additional jobs, not counting part-time employment. But there is nothing in current policies and practice to encourage the expectation that more than a small proportion of these jobs will be in rural areas. A successful policy of rural industrialization requires a suitable technology and a suitable "set-up" or organizational form. It is maintained that genuine cooperatives where the cooperative principle is applied not only with regard to the pecuniary rights of ownership, but also with regard to the management rights, are not a suitable instrument for starting industries in rural areas. If, however, the cooperative principle is applied only to the pecuniary rights of ownership, the effectiveness of the organization need not be impaired. The question of whether private enterprise should be allowed and even encouraged to set itself up in competition with a public corporation can be decided from case to case in the light of circumstances.

448. Singh, G. and S. Singh. Effects of Bhakra Dam Irrigation on the Economy of the Barani Villages in the Hissar District 1960-1961. Punjab:(Printed by the Controller of Printing and Stationary, Chandigarh?), 1963.

449. Singh, V.B. (ed.). Economic History of India: 1857-1956. Bombay and New York: Allied Publishers, 1965.

450. Sirsikar, V.M. Political Behavior in India: A Case Study of the 1962 General Elections. Bombay: Manaktalas, 1965.

451. Sovani, N.V. and Nilkanth Rath. Economics of a Multipurpose Dam: Report of an Enquiry into the Economic Benefits of the Hirakud Dam. Poona: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1960.

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This publication contains the report of a survey undertaken by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics at the instance of the Government of Orissa. In this report the benefits that are likely to accrue to Orissa from the contruction of the dam and other works on the Mahanadi at Hirakud have been comprehensively assessed. The report is of interest for its approach and methodology.

452. Srinivas, M.N. Caste in Modern India and Other Essays. Bombay and London: Asia Publishing House, 1962.

The book contains eleven essays written from 1952 to 1960. Of particular interest are the four essays on (1) the industrialization and urbanization of rural areas; (2) disputes in an Indian village, (3) village studies and their significance and; (4) social anthropology and the study of rural and urban societies. Agriculture has enabled the Indian peasant to survive for several centuries in a harsh, if not hostile environment, and a corollary of this survival is skepticism towards innovation. Resistance to a new tool may come even when its efficiency has been seen by the peasants, because it may disturb the traditionally sanctioned division of labor between the sexes. The peasant's difficulties arise from the fact that the culture which served him for centuries has been rendered at least partially out of date by new knowledge, new technology, new political forms, and by population growth. Changing this culture to suit the new situation exceeds the peasant's intellectual, material, and moral resources.

453. Srinivas, M.N. Social Change in Modern India. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966.

454. Taylor, C.C., D. Ensminger, H.W. Johnson, and J. Joyce. India's Roots of Democracy: A Sociological Analysis of Rural India's Experience in Planned Development Since Independence. Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1965.

455. Techno-Economic Survey of Bihar. (National Council of Applied Economic Research), Volume I. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959.

The report attempts to appraise the resources of the

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State and their present utilization and also to uncover potential for further development. Divided into two parts, Part I of this volume constitutes the Economic Report which analyses the basic pattern of Bihar's economy such as its poor agricultural base; absence of a healthy middle class and the existence, instead, until recently, of a Zamindar class which encourage consumption rather than accumulation of capital; inadequacy of social and economic investment; and shortage of transport requirements and power supply. The Report indicates how best these obstacles can be removed and reveals the potentialities of industrial growth. Part II, Industry Profiles, makes a detailed study of the existing industries which have expansion possibilities. It also contains numerous maps, charts and tables.

456. Tilman, Robert O. "The Influence of Caste on Indian Economic Development," Administration and Economic Development in India, Braibanti, et al. Durham, N.C: Published for the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center by Duke University Press, 1963.

457. Tinker, Hugh. India and Pakistan: A Political Analysis. New York: Praeger, 1962.

458. Weiner, Myron. Party Politics in India: The Development of a Multi-Party System. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1957.

459. Weiner, Myron and Rajni Kothari. Indian Voting Behavior. Studies of the 1962 General Elections. Calcutta: Firma K. L. Mukhopadhayay, 1965.

460. Village Life in Lahore District: A Study of Selected Political Aspects. Lahore: Social Science Research Center, 1960

This study is based mainly on research done by Inayatullah and describes the political village life in villages before 1858. Part II of the leaflet discusses the relationships of government officials with the rural population. Part IV is based upon a special survey which attempts to study the attitudes of rural people towards the 'basic democracies' inaugurated by the new government, and comes to the conclusion that there is an 'utter lack of political consciousness'.

H. India - Foreign Aid and Technical Assistance

461. Caldwell, J.C. "The University of Missouri goes to India," Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin. Columbia, Missouri, 1960.

462. Chandrasekhar, Sripati. American Aid and India's Economic Development, 1951-64. New York: Praeger, 1965.

463. Kidron, Michael. Foreign Investments in India. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1965.

464. Kust, Matthew J. Foreign Enterprise in India: Laws and Policies. Chapel Hill, N.C: University of North Carolina Press, 1964.

465. Lewis, John P. Quiet Crisis in India. Washington: Brooking Institutions, 1964, 1962 c.

This is a study of economic development in India, especially of the role played by American aid. India is seen as the largest and "in many ways, the most significant non-communist economic experiment in Asia." Development strategy, mobilization of manpower, the five year plans and agriculture are described and analyzed. Exports, distribution of American aid and financial aspects of foreign aid are covered.

I. India - Agriculture and Development

466. Basu, S.K. and S.K. Bhattacharyya. Land Reforms in West Bengal: A Study on Implementation. Calcutta: Oxford Book Company, 1963.

This book incorporates the findings of a study, undertaken by the Department of Economics of Calcutta University in 1960. Its object is to assess the extent to which the main purposes of the relevant laws of the land legislations have been fulfilled and to investigate the economic and social effects of these laws and their implementation. A survey was conducted, on the basis of random sampling, to assess the influence of land legislations on the 'Bargadar' or share cropping system. It has been observed that even after ten years of operation, the law has been hardly effective in changing the traditional systems of sharing in produce and costs. It is pointed out that the most fruitful reform will be to abolish "absentee ownership" altogether, along with a ceiling on family holdings.

467. Bhattacharjee, J.P. (ed.). Studies in Indian Agricultural Economics. Bombay: Indian Society of Agriculture and Economics, 1959.

These are research studies on some important aspects of the national economy of India brought out on the occasion of the Tenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists, held at Mysore, August 1958. It presents 'an up-to-date and analytical picture of the different aspects of the agricultural economy'.

468. The Budhopur Report: A Study of the Forces of Tradition and Change in a Punjabi Village in the Gujanwala District, West Pakistan, by the members of the Cambridge University Asian expedition. Lahore: University of the Punjab, Social Sciences Research Center, 1962.

469. Hannah, H.W. "Problems of Land Reform in India," Land Economics Institute, University of Illinois, 1958. Modern Land Policy Papers. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1960.

Eleven problems related to land reform in India are described. Key aspects of these problems are pointed out and ways to solve or reduce their influence are suggested. Fragmented holdings, scarcity of suitable credit and lack of understanding by government are among the problems covered.

470. Jhina, P.S. Agriculture in the Hill Regions of North India. New Delhi: Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1962.

Farming in the hill regions of north India differs in many ways from that in the plains. The nature of the terrain, type of soils, and climatic conditions are such as to necessitate special techniques to produce food from the soil. The hill farmer faces problems peculiar to the terrain that call for specialized attention. Added to these is the man-created problem of soil erosion, caused by the destruction of the forest cover. Scientific methods can come to the rescue of the hill farmer and assure him with the means of obtaining a more comfortable living from the land. This book

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highlights improved practices evolved by agricultural research as applicable to the special conditions in the region. Part one of the book discusses the various soil types and soil management. In part two, emphasis is on crop production both from the physical and economic points of view.

471. Joseph, S.C. Food Policy and Economic Development in India. Bombay: Allied Publishers Private Ltd., 1961.

The book deals with food controls as administered in India during the period 1939 to 1954. It comprises both a historical account of the various measures of supply and distribution of food grains undertaken by the government during the period and an economic interpretation of the course of action which the author considers would have better fitted India's economic situation. After an introduction in Chapter I, Chapters II to V examine and evaluate the background and policy of food controls as administered in India; Chapter VI considers food grain production in the country and the level and standards of consumption to be attained is discussed in Chapter VII. Chapter VIII deals with the need for a quality approach to the food problems and economic development, while livestock development is treated in the concluding chapter.

472. Kotovsky, Grigory. Agrarian Reform in India. Translated from Russian by K.J. Lambkin. New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House, 1964.

This book on Agrarian reform in India describes the system of land ownership and control as it existed before the reforms and the historical reasons for its form. The reforms that were tried are discussed and reasons for their failure "to solve the land question" or stop the "semi-feudal exploitation of the peasantry" are dealt with. "A difference between the declared and actual aims of the agrarian policy" is the object of the author's emphasis. The "class nature of the reforms" is also emphasized.

473. Krishna, R. "Some Aspects of Land Reform and Economic Development in India," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 214-259.

The author attacks the "utopianism" of Indian policy-makers as it relates to viewing collectivism as a cure-all for agricultural problems. He argues that the small farm is here to stay for a long time. He suggests reforms such as: (1) tenancy reform designed to diminish the imperfections of the market for land use and to improve the form of the rental contract; (2) a once-over, redistribution of wealth, including lands; (3) a rational scheme of agricultural taxation. All these measures should be intended to strengthen not supplant the family farm. He predicts that instead of following his suggestions, policy-makers will find it hard to admit the political reality of an unprecedented peasant franchise, the psychological reality of the peasant's deep individualistic attachment to land, the administrative reality of an ill-trained and ineffective bureaucracy, and the sociological reality of the progression decline of community organization at the village level.

474. Krishnaswamy, S.Y. Food Production in India. Madras: Bhamati Books, 1958.

The author examines critically the scheme for increasing food production and their implementation and suggests some remedial measures. The food problem in India is primarily a rice problem and food production plans in India should pay more attention to increasing production of rice than that of any other crop. These plans should be more in the direction of intensive than of extensive cultivation. Referring to the River Valley Projects on which the food production plan places major reliance, the author has suggested a new scheme. According to this scheme, the country may be divided into four regions, two for rice and two for wheat. The work of integrated development of all the resources of the region should be entrusted to three Boards one each for river water-sheds, backward areas, and minor catchment and tank chains. These Boards should be regional and autonomous and may transgress State boundaries where necessary.

475. Kumar, Dharma. Land and Caste in South India. Agricultural Labour in Madras Presidency in the Nineteenth Century. Cambridge, England: University Press, 1965.

This book on agricultural labor in India in the 19th century deals with two main topics: the agrarian situation in Southern India at the beginning of British rule and the "institutional changes brought about by the new administration;" and "the traditional institutional forms of this labor "and the connection between "these institutions...(and) the caste structure." Land tenures, land revenue, emigration and wages are also dealt with.

476. Kumar, L.S.S., A.C. Aggarwala, et al. Agriculture in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1963.

The second of a three-volume book, dealing with agriculture in India. The book surveys recommended soil and crop management practices for the main crops sown in India, in addition to biological and chemical aspects of agriculture. It also deals with animal husbandry with respect to cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules and donkeys, fish, bee-keeping as well as forest and wild life. The book is richly illustrated and annotated. It is designed as a textbook in multipurpose schools and a practical guideline for farmers. It is the product of the joint efforts of a team of Indo-American authors.

477. Long-Term Projections of Demand for and Supply of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1960-61 to 1975-76. New Delhi: National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1962.

This study attempts to make an estimate of aggregate domestic demand for selected agricultural commodities including major cereals, minor cereals and pulses, oilseeds, cotton and tobacco in India over the period 1960-61 to 1975-76; to determine the likely magnitude of domestic supply of the above commodities over the projected period; and to ascertain the extent of import demand for or export surpluses of these products on the basis of the projected levels of supply and demand. The study is presented in four parts: (1) a long-term perspective; (2) demand projections; (3) supply projections; and (4) a review of projections.

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The projections of demand are derived primarily on the basis of expected levels of per capita income and the corresponding income elasticities of demand. While the former is assumed to follow the order indicated in the Third Plan, the latter are derived on the basis of detailed analysis of (1) the market demand involving the use of all available time series data on consumption, income and prices over the period 1938-1939 to 1957-1958, (2) the cross-section data on consumer expenditures collected by the national sample survey. The projections of supply have been built up on the basis of anticipated acreages and yield rates for the different crops. The findings that emerge from this long-term study suggest broadly that the Indian economy will be able to pull agriculture out of its present quasi-equilibrium at low productivity levels over the next 15 years. The gross area sown is likely to increase substantially from its present level of 380 million acres by 1975-1976. The yield rates of several crops are expected to record substantial increase, almost doubling in the case of rice and wheat, as a result of the application of various inputs. During the same period, the per capita consumption of foodgrains is estimated to rise from about 16 ounces per day to a level of about 18 ounces. The output of foodgrains, it is suggested, will be adequate to meet the anticipated demand by the end of the third plan period though there may be need to import about 5 million tons to provide for a safety stock against contingencies. It is however estimated that a surplus may emerge by the end of the fourth and fifth plan periods.

478. Mehta, S.B. Cooperative Farming and Agrarian Development in India. Delhi: S. Chand, 1961.

The book presents the various divergent views on the subject of cooperative farming as emerging from a mass of literature that has been published recently. An attempt has also been made to show that the present system of peasant farming is an anachronism in the era of large scale production, which can be overcome by introducing cooperative farming. The author gives a program for popularizing cooperative farming in India,

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the conditions that should be fulfilled before large scale cooperativization can be attempted in India and his suggestions for reorganizing the entire rural sector in order to put cooperative farming on a sound footing. The necessary reorganization, it is suggested, may be brought about by setting up the following agencies: grain factories, rural public works and rural industries.

479. Mishra, R.R. Effects of Land Reforms in Saurashtra. Bombay: Vora and Company, 1961.

Elimination of intermediaries on land and increasing agricultural efficiency by preventing further fragmentation and leasing of land, by scaling down farmers' debts etc., are the two measures of land reform undertaken in Saurashtra State. The publication contains the results of a survey conducted to evaluate the benefits of these measures. Covering the various aspects of village life before and after the implementation of the various reforms it seeks to assess the impact of the measures on the former tenants and intermediaries, to measure their financial aspect and generally to assess the overall impact on the agricultural economy through resultant changes in land utilization, crop pattern, capital formation etc. It is concluded that though the beneficial effects of the land reforms have been real and substantial, it will take some time before the fruits are fully reaped.

480. Mukerji, Karuna Moy. Studies in Social Tensions: I. Agrarian Conflicts in West Bengal: II. Social Tensions and Attitudes. Santiniketan, West Bengal: Visva-Bharati University, 1961.

This is a study of some of the basic characteristics of fundamental causes of agrarian disorders and tensions which prevailed in certain districts—Birbhum, Midnapore, Malda, Jalpaiguri, Twenty-Four Parganas—in West Bengal from 1939-1956. The manifestation of agrarian conflicts in violent factions, riots and criminal offences are examined in historical context in the first part of the volume, while the latter part deals with village survey data and case studies. The approach to the problem is

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based on the working hypothesis, that agrarian disorders and conflicts are generated by disputed land rights and interests between landlords and tenants, by poverty and land-hunger of the masses, and by ineffective land legislations. Among the long-term remedies suggested is the Gandhia approach of moral persuasion. The appendices contain voluminous data, questionnaires and related information.

481. Mukerji, K.M. and A.K. Gupta. An Appraisal of the Package Program (Dignagar Village: West Bengal). Studies Series No. 3. West Bengal: Visva-Bharati University, 1964.

This appraisal of the Intensive Agricultural District Program which is a new approach to economic development in agriculture in India is based on the survey undertaken in this village in January 1964. The comparison between the performance in the package and non-package crop lands of the selected farmers did not show any significant departure from the traditional methods of cultivation. The farm production plans worked out by the village worker and agricultural extension officer were designed only to estimate the amount of credit to be supplied to the farmers for the purchase of inputs. The present method of including only a fraction of crop land of a selected farmer in the plans should be given up. Instead, a farmer with all his resources should be the unit of planning.

482. Nanavati, M.B. and J.J. Anjaria. The Indian Rural Problem. Bombay: Indian Society of Agriculture and Economics, 1960.

This fifth revised edition of this comprehensive treatise presents an analysis of the rural problem, assesses the policies pursued so far, and indicates the main elements in a broadly based program of reform in the context of developmental planning in India. The basic problem of Indian agriculture has been and is how to secure a substantial increase in productivity and to raise the standard of life of the rural masses. While an improvement in the techniques of cultivation and allied processes is essential for securing this improvement, the problem of reorganizing the rural economy calls for an integrated

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approach in which technical aid, organizational effort, finance and extension services are all mobilized effectively, so as to create the basis for an improvement covering all aspects of rural life. Both official and non-official agencies have to work together to this end. The need to revitalize the village through the introduction of multipurpose (service) cooperatives, panchayats and schools and to improve and stregthen the administrative system especially at the points where it touches the rural population has been brought out even more clearly than before by the developments of the last few years. Mere administration has little content except in the background of well-formulated policies. But policies and plans cannot go far without adequate follow-up by efficient and coordinated administration.

483. Narayan, B.K. Agricultural Development in Hyderabad State 1900-1956. Secundarabad: Keshav Prakashan, 1960.

This regional study of the economic conditions in the area which comprised the former Hyderabad State is based on an investigation conducted by the author for his doctoral thesis. The author outlines the geography and natural resources, population trends during the period 1881 to 1951, trends in agricultural production, the various agrarian reforms brought about by the then State Government, the extent of the agriculturists' debt and the progress of cooperative institutions. In the opinion of the author, the changes brought about in remodelling the agrarian structure were quite revolutionary whereas in the fields of agricultural production, per-acre yield, rural indebtedness, occupational pattern and employment situation, the progress has been rather evolutionary. Nevertheless, after 1948, the state gradually did away with some of the peculiar anomalous conditions and commenced development.

484. National Council of Applied Economic Research (India). Techno-Economic Survey of Goa, Daman, and Diu. New Delhi: Indian National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1964.

The report includes chapters on agriculture and forestry.

485. Randhawa, M.B. and Premnath. Farmers of India: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1959.

This volume is the first of a series of books on Farmers of India which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is bringing out to promote a fuller understanding of the farming communities in India. Dealing with the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, it aims at telling the story of the sons of the soil, of their character, community life and economic condition. The account is realistic and illuminated by a profound understanding of rural life in different States as shaped by history, geography, climate and religion. No essential detail has been omitted - topography, soils, climate, vegetation, crops, agricultural practices, farming communities, village organization, folk lore,etc., are all included. A large number of pictures and maps is included.

486. Randhawa, M.S. et al. Farmers of India, Volume II, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. New Delhi: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1961.

The volume, second in the series of publications entitled 'Farmers of India', is a broad-based study of the economic and social conditions of the farmers of the southern Indian states, namely, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore. It covers all the essential details bearing on village life, such as topography, soils, climate, vegetation, crops, irrigation, agricultural practices, land tenure, village organization, folklore, etc. A number of photographs are also included. The study is based partly on the material provided by the state governments concerned and partly on the personal observations of the authors. A select bibliography is appended to the volume.

487. Sen, Bhowani. Evolution of Agrarian Relations in India - Including a Study of the Nature and Consequences of Post-Independence Agrarian Legislation. New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House, 1962.

The book provides a glimpse of the process of evolution of agrarian relations in India, dealing in some detail

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with the nature of the conditions of the rural economy under British rule. The historical background of the slow transition to a self-sufficient agrarian economy, under the unscrupulous political motives and economic exploitation of alien rule, has been ably presented. The disintegration of the peasantry, commercialization of agriculture, the growth of semi-feudal relations in the rural economy, their impact on the land ownership pattern, emergence of a class of landless agricultural laborers - these provide the author with a large canvas for discussion.

488. Singh, Baljit. Next Step in Village India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1961.

The publication presents results of a research study of the impact of land reforms, particularly abolition of zamindari, on caste and class tensions as reflected in changes in social status and mobility groups formations, factions and feuds, and social tensions, with a view to visualizing a future land reform policy which can carry further the objectives of the programs implemented so far. An integrated approach with cooperative farming as the central objective has been advocated as the next step. Land reform, consolidation of holdings, irrigation, agricultural taxation, state trading in foodgrains and agricultural marketing, provision of rural credit and cooperation should all be oriented towards this central objective of cooperative farming as none of these measures, taken singly, necessarily achieves it.

489. Singh, B. and S. Misra. A Study of Land Reforms in Uttar Pradesh. Lucknow: Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, January 1962.

This study is based on one of several projects on land tenure and land reforms sponsored by the Research Program Committee of the Planning Commission. Its primary objective is to identify the impact of land reforms legislative measures upon the socio-economic conditions of the people in Uttar Pradesh, appraise the methods and procedures of legislative implementation, the role of adminis-

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trative agencies in carrying the spirits of reforms to the people, and the nature of reactions experienced by the people. The discussion is divided into four major sections. Section one deals with origin, scope and methods of study, basic purposes of land reforms, land system before zamindari abolition, cultivators holdings and land use before zamindari abolition. In section two, an attempt is made to give details on legislative measures, administrative machinery, organization, and cost of the zamindari abolition. In section three, the discussions relates to pattern of land holdings after zamindari abolition, rural occupation and employment, ejectments and land transfers, land utilization, farm capital, etc. Section four throws light on concepts, definitions and explanations of sampling procedures and size of the sample. The report is in two parts; part one deals with analysis and discussion, part two contains data.

490. Singh, B. and S. Misra. A Study of Land Reforms in Uttar Pradesh. Calcutta: Oxford Book Company, 1964.

This macro-study of the main features of land legislation in Uttar Pradesh analyzes the lags and frictions in implementing such legislation and its impact on various classes and on the rural economy as a whole. It is based on a survey of 765 households selected from 27 paraganas distributed over 25 districts in the state and compares the situation in the three years before Zamindari abolition with that in three years after it. Sponsored by the Research Program Committee of the Indian Planning Commission the report outlines the scope and methodology of the inquiry and briefly describes the basic aims of land reforms, the land system, cultivators' holdings and land use before Zamindari abolition. Section II gives descriptive accounts of various legislative measures, the administrative machinery and organization for their implementation, and the total cost of Zamindari abolition in the state. Section III presents the main findings on the impact of this measure on the structure of agriculture in the state, rights in land and various other institutional arrangements. Since the abolition of the Zamindari

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the distribution of cultivated holdings has become rather more equitable with the break-up of large estates, but this effect was very limited since actual large-scale cultivation by the Zamindars (landlords) was not very extensive, and the redistribution of their cultivated holdings has not occurred to any substantial extent. Further, the security of employment of permanent farm labor has decreased owing to the disappearance of break-up of large estates, the adoption of private cultivation etc. On the other hand, the incidence of subtenancy cultivation has decreased from 4.96 to 1.83 per cent. after Zamindari abolition but the decline in the proportion of share-cropping is comparatively less. This tenacity of the proportion of share-cropping is considered to be a serious weakness of the existing land system.

491. Singh, D. Land Reforms in Rajasthan: A Study of Evasion, Implementation and Socio-Economic Effects of Land Reforms. Report of a Survey Sponsored by Research Programs Committee, Planning Commission. New Delhi: Students Agency, Sirla Vidya Vihar, Pilani, Rajasthan, 1964.

The effects of various land reform measures are evaluated on the basis of a survey made in 1961/1962 of 1,120 tenant households and 216 ex-intermediary families selected from 116 villages spread over 25 tehsils in 13 districts of Rajasthan. Part I outlines the aims and methodology of the inquiry and briefly surveys the main land reforms and other basic facts of the Rajasthan economy. Part II makes an intensive study of the implementation of land reforms and also their evasion. Part III examines the overall effects of the implementation of land reforms. The main findings are presented in Part IV, which also lays down some policy guidelines for land reform and revenue administration and gives statistical information and the questionnaires used for the survey. Land-reform legislation has benefited both the tenants and the ex-intermediaries, while the assured security of tenure and regulation of land have encouraged greater production. Yields per acre have substantially increased. Though the legislation has been satisfactorily implemented, the results have been less promising, especi-

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ally as regards the benefits accruing to the weaker sections of the rural community. This failure is attributed to: (1) an ignorance of their rights and privileges; (2) the inefficient, apathetic, bullying or obstructive attitudes of some revenue officials, especially Patwaris; (3) the complicated nature of tenancy laws; (4) conflicting laws which often confuse many lower revenue officials; and (5) the lack of leadership and organization in the farming community. Moneylenders supplied 80 per cent. of the borrowings of tenant farmers at an interest rate of 21 per cent. per annum. The cooperative share was only 2.7 per cent. of the total borrowings. The Rajasthan Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Act of 1957 has not benefited the tenant farmer because of his ignorance. The need for simplified tenancy laws is stressed, and the appointment of rural welfare officers to instruct farmers on their rights and duties is recommended. Farmers' clubs or other mutual associations should also be set up, while the revenue administration should be streamlined. The importance of intensive training and increased emoluments for lower revenue staff is also emphasized.

492. Singh, G.C. Recent Trends in Agrarian Reforms. New Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons, 1952.

493. Thorner, D. Agricultural Cooperatives in India: A Field Report. London: Asia Publishing House, 1964.

Between December, 1958, and June, 1959, the author visited 117 cooperatives of various types scattered throughout all the states of India except Assam and West Bengal. In the first part of the book; "Cooperatives in the national setting", some salient features of the functioning of cooperatives in India as a whole are drawn together from field reports made on the tour. A brief sketch is provided of recent debates about cooperative policy. An attempt is made to bring out the fundamental issues and to assess the prospects for agricultural cooperation in India. The second part of the book consists of the field notes on each principal region. The author made it a point to go to those districts which had the best reputation for successes

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in the field of cooperation. Almost everywhere he found the leading cooperators to be among the "big people" (the larger holders, the master and the maliks) in their localities. In some places officials from the State Cooperative Departments occupy key positions or even dominate the movement. In others, moneylenders or traders are in control. The evidence suggests that the structure of village power has imposed, and will continue to impose, its own pattern in the cooperatives. Cooperation is supposed to be a combination of the weak so as to give them the power of union against the strong. In practice, however, the cooperatives are in the hands of the village strong who turn the movement to their own advantage. The author concludes that before the cooperative movement in India can get anywhere two things must happen: (1) the power of the village strong must be curtailed, and (2) the government must become an instrument of the ordinary people and must be considered as such by the ordinary people.

494. Thorner, Daniel and Alice. Land and Labor in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1962.

This book reproduces a collection of 15 articles written by the authors during the period 1952-1960. The articles which cover a wide range of topics relating to the Indian agrarian economy are grouped under three major heads: (1) Land and labor, (2) Trends, and (3) Census and sample surveys. The four articles in the first group deal respectively with the concentration of economic power in Indian villages, terms of agricultural employment and a tentative scheme of agrarian regions. The section under 'Trends' opens with a sketch of India's economic evolution over the past two centuries, deals with changes in the working force structure, national income and the level of agricultural output since the 1880's and concludes by questioning the imminence of a food crisis. The papers included in the last group assess critically four important bodies of statistical data bearing on the current agrarian situation, namely, 1951 population census, the census of landholding, the agricultural labor enquiry and the rural credit survey. A subject index is appended to the volume.

J. India - Education and Development

495. Brembeck, Cole S. and Edward W. Weidner. Education and Development in India and Pakistan. A select and annotated bibliography. Michigan: Michigan State University, no date, (Education in Asia Series 1).

The major part of this work is concerned with different aspects of education; and in addition, a number of articles closely related to educational planning are included.

496. Cormack, Margaret L. She Who Rides A Peacock. New York: Praeger, 1961.

A perceptive study of the reactions of Indian students to their lives in a rapidly changing society. The author suggests that education must be adapted to social change, so that the influence of education on development is based on qualitative as well as quantitative considerations. A questionnaire method was used for the study.

497. Effectiveness of Crop Demonstrations. A Study of Wheat Demonstrations in Aligarh District, Uttar Pradesh. New Delhi: Intensive Agriculture District Program Studies No. 1, Agriculture and Economics Research Center, University of Delhi, 1964.

The aim of the program on which the publication reports was to show that production could be significantly expanded if a whole set of inputs, including improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation water, was made available to cultivators in one complete batch or "package". In addition extension efforts were intensified so that the necessary publicity and advisory facilities were at hand to support the use of the various inputs and recommended agricultural practices. In 1963/1964, 924 village wheat demonstrations were mounted in Rabi, Aligarh District, averaging about 54 per block. Each demonstration area consisting of two adjacent plots, the "control" and the "treated". From the group of 20 villages, selected at random, where the demonstrations were mounted, eight villages were chosen, two at random

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from each block, and in each of these eight villages five cultivators were selected at random for interview. Some characteristics of the cultivators interviewed are described and their reactions are analyzed. It is concluded that the 1963-1964 wheat demonstrations were successful. Cultivators who saw the plots were impressed by the physical appearance of the "treated" crops and confident that they were more profitable than the "untreated". The degree to which the demonstrations were effective as an instrument for encouraging adoption of the package is less obvious. Although some gain was made in terms of cultivators' willingness to try out inputs which were new to them, little ground appears to have been won in the direction of converting cultivators to application of the whole packet of inputs and practices. However, once the cultivators become convinced of the practical benefits and have access to the requisite supplies and facilities, the rate of adoption of the "package" is likely to increase markedly.

498. Krishan, R. Agricultural Demonstration and Extension Communication. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1965.

Part I deals with agricultural demonstrations, their nature and form and the actual measures to be undertaken by advisory workers at each of the three stages in demonstrations. In assessing these, it draws attention to the deficiencies generally noticed in the program of demonstrations and show how they could be overcome by advisory workers. Part II looks at the problem of communication of experimental results to the largest number of people in the shortest possible time and at the minimum cost, with special reference to the means and methods of communication applicable to conditions in underdeveloped countries. The reasons for non-adoption or poor adoption of programs, despite their successful demonstration, are also discussed. Not all individuals are good communicators, and the selection of personnel for their ability in advisory work must be made with care. The present book is the outcome of seven years' field experience in agricultural demonstration and advisory work in Uttar Pradesh. It is aimed mainly at advisory workers and administrators connected with agricultural and related programs.

499. Majumdar, P.S. An Analytical Study of the Training Program of an Extension Training School in West Bengal (India) and Suggestions for Its Improvement. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Typewriter, 1956.

500. Mathur, J.C. and Paul Neurath. An Indian Experiment in Farm Radio Forums. Paris: UNESCO, 1959.

The publication contains two reports of the pilot project organized in India in accordance with the decision of the eighth session of the General Conference of UNESCO with a view to testing the validity of certain general conclusions and indications drawn from the experience of Canada where a radio discussion program aimed at rural audiences was started in 1941. The first part "The project and its implementation" contains the background to the enterprise, the planning of the project and its implementation at various stages. The second part "Evaluation of the UNESCO - AIR experiment with radio farm forum" was prepared by an independent body, viz. the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay. The Report states that the radio farm forum, as an agent of transmission of knowledge, has proved to be a success beyond expectation. The forums became an important institution in village democracy and helped to develop both village leadership and a sense of participation in village affairs.

501. Misra, S.N. An Analysis of Philosophy and Procedures Developed in the United States as a Basis for their Application to the Extension Services of India. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Typewriter, 1957.

502. Sharma, Shri Krishan. A Comparative Study of the Training of Agricultural Advisory Personnel in the Netherlands and India. Wageningen: Proefschrift, Wageningen, October 1960.

The author begins with the history of the agricultural advisory services in both countries. In comparison to the Agricultural Advisory Services in the Netherlands, the Community Development Program and the National Extension Service in India are of recent origin. In India more emphasis is laid on production techniques than on managerial aspects of agriculture. Individual and group methods of agricultural extension are empha-

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sized in India, whereas in the Netherlands more stress is laid on mass media. He deals shortly with the social structure of the rural community in each country from the point of view of the agricultural advisory services and its personnel. The remainder of the thesis is devoted to the organization of the advisory services in both countries, methods of selection and training of personnel and their principal shortcomings.

503. Shrimali, K.L. The Wardha Scheme. Udaipur: Vidya Bhawan Society, 1949.

The study begins with an account of the educational system as it was at the time the book was written, and also sets out the social and political philosophy of Gandhi and an analysis of Basic National Education. The writer then discusses the Wardha scheme, the fundamental features of which are: free and compulsory education for seven years; the mother tongue to be used as medium of instruction; the educational process to center on some form of manual and productive work (a craft); the schools to be self-supporting to the extent of paying the teachers' salaries. Education has the definite responsibility of helping to create a new cooperative society, and the curriculum is one of the important means of carrying out this responsibility. It should, therefore, be built around three integrally related centers: physical environment; social environment; and craft work.

The plan provides for a course of seven years, beginning at the age of seven. Having completed the course the child should be able to pursue as an independent occupation the craft he or she has learned.

504. Singh, Sohan. Social Education in India. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1956.

This is a description of the historical development of social education in India, and the term being defined as a deeper and more vital concept than the narrower one of adult education. The institutions which are being built up by social education workers are literary

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classes, community centers (which supply a meeting place, sponsor cultural and recreational activities, provide facilities for group discussion and adult crafts and hobbies), youth clubs and libraries.

Four principal methods are used in social education. These are radio listening groups, discussion groups, demonstrations (particularly in the fields of education, health and agriculture) and excursions. The radio, visual aids and literature are the three main materials of instruction used by social educators.

The booklet ends with a description of the organization of social education in India, the personnel needed, and the problem of training social education workers.

505. Tavakar, N.G. The Rural University: A Plan to Bring Wealth, Happiness and Prosperity to Every Village in the Shortest Possible Time, and to Change the Entire System of Our Modern Education. Bombay: the author, 1958.

The author gives suggestions and ideas rather than a complete plan ready for implementation. Should the suggestions prove acceptable to the Government, a comprehensive plan could easily be prepared and the work of founding the rural university started anywhere in India, since the 13 problems explained are common to all villages. Disappointed with the present system of education, the author turned his attention to the ancient methods of teaching and examined a number of ancient books in Sanskrit, Pali, etc. He concluded that the ancient Rishis had very ably solved educational problems that are still baffling us, and he was convinced that the ancient system of education was worth adopting even today, with some modifications. He, therefore, submitted a plan for rural universities to the educational conference at Kolhapur in May 1953, and this was incorporated in the report of the proceedings of the conference.

His work consists of four parts: Part I discusses (a) educational facilities, and the responsibilities of

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rural universities, and (b) rural universities and the problems of education. Part II deals with the administration of rural universities. Part III, with their financing and Part IV describes some of their advantages.

K. Indonesia

506. Feith, Herbert. The Decline of Constitutional Democracy in Indonesia. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1962.

507. Firth, Raymond. Primitive Polynesian Economy. London: Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1939.

508. Fischer, Joseph. "Indonesia," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 3.

Topics included in the chapter are: The Educational System as an Instrument of Change, Educational Organizations as Instruments of Social Mobility and as Agencies of Socialization and of Acculturation, Schools as Recruitment Centers for a Political Elite; and Relationship of Education and the Political Process.

509. Geertz, Clifford. Agricultural Involution. The Processes of Ecological Change in Indonesia. Berkeley: Published for the Association of Asian Studies by University of California Press, 1963.

This study uses an ecological and interdisciplinary approach to the problem of economic development in Indonesia. The period analyzed is from pre-colonial days to the present. Methods of agriculture, land tenure, and the culture system are also discussed.

510. Geertz, Clifford. The Social History of an Indonesian Town. Mass: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, no date.

511. Grant, Bruce. Indonesia. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press; Mass: Cambridge University Press, 1964.

512. Hatta, Mohammad. The Cooperative Movement in Indonesia. Ithaca, N.Y: Modern Indonesia Project Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University Press, 1957.

This book on the cooperative movement in Indonesia covers the subject at several levels: ethnic characteristics of the Indonesians that are compatible with cooperatives; the problem of cooperatives as it is influenced by government policy; and the ideological basis for cooperatives. The roles of cooperatives in education, reconstruction and development, and democracy are also discussed.

513. Hogbin, H. Ian. Law and Order in Polynesia: A Study of Primitive Legal Institutions. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1934.

514. The Indonesian Town: Studies in Urban Sociology. The Hague: W. von Hoeve, 1958. (Selected studies in Indonesia by Dutch scholars, Volume 4).

515. Legge, J.D. Central Authority and Regional Autonomy in Indonesia: A Study in Local Administration. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1961.

This book deals with the problems arising from the tendency of the various parts of Indonesia to seek autonomy and the measures taken to strengthen the central government while allowing the regional governments a degree of local control consistent with ethnic groupings. Development of a strong central government is hindered by the existence of "well over 100 tribal or subtribal groups...in the archipelego." Planning of local government, problems of supervision, party politics, the civil service and regional and ethnic feelings are studied. The appendix contains parts of laws and edicts relevant to Indonesias problem of central authority and regional autonomy.

516. Schrieke, B. Indonesian Sociological Studies. Selected Writings. Part I. (Part 2. Ruler and Realm in Early Java.) The Hague: W. von Hoerve, 1955, 1957.

517. Selosoemardjan. Social Changes in Jogjakarta. Ithaca, N.Y: Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, 1962.

L. Japan

518. Chambliss, William. Chiaraijima Village: Land Tenure, Taxation, and Local Trade, 1818-1884. Tucson: Published for the Association for Asian Studies by the University of Arizona Press, 1965.

This case study of the village of Chiaraijima, Japan was designed to explore the relationships between rural commerce, taxation, landholdings, and village office. The problem of why the tenancy system survived for a long period after Japan became industrialized is emphasized. The "activities of the peasant that encouraged a spirit of innovation and acceptance of change" are discussed.

519. Johnston, B.F. Agricultural Development and Economic Transformation: A Comparative Study of the Japanese Experience. Stanford, Calif: Food Research Institute, Stanford University Press, 1962.

520. Lockwood, W.W. The State and Economic Enterprise in Japan. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

521. Okita, S. Japan and the Developing Nations. Tokyo: Japan Economic Research Center, 1965.

Attention is drawn to Japan's unique position as both a "developed" country and a member of the Afro-Asian bloc, and to the causes of her unpopularity among the developing countries following the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva in 1964. This unpopularity stems from Japan's policy of putting her own economic interests first instead of accepting what is considered to be her share of responsibility for the economic development of the developing nations. One of the major accomplishments of the conference was its success in pinpointing the serious nature of the widening economic gap between the developing and the developed countries. It is concluded that no country, and especially not Japan, can avoid giving more attention to this fundamental problem of the twentieth century.

522. Orth, D.B. A Suggested Plan to Stimulate the Farmers of Hokkaido, Japan and to Improve the Dairy Industry. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Typewriter, 1957.

523. Passin, Herbert. "Japan," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 9.

Topics included in the chapter are: The Japanese Educational System (history and description), Education and Society (job and class, supply and demand in higher education, politics), and Education and Ideology.

524. Society for the Study of Educational Sociology in Japan. The Study of Educational Sociology - Public Education and School Discrepancy, 1959.

The Study treats educational discrepancy in school at local levels, and contains articles on scholarship and locality, comparative sociological study of rural and urban areas, and problems faced in rural areas.

M. Malaya

525. Firth, Raymond. Malay Fishermen: Their Peasant Economy. London: K. Paul, Trench, Truber and Company, Ltd., 1946.

526. Swift, M.G. Malay Peasant Society in Jelebu. London: Athlone Press, 1965 (LSE Monographs on Social Anthropology No. 29.)

This study of Malay peasant social organization in Jelebu is especially concerned with two topics, the matrilineal kinship system and the economy. In the past the main economic activity was the cultivation of rice in the narrow valleys of this hilly State, but in modern times the cultivation of cash crops, especially the growing of rubber on the hill slopes, has become of major importance. These modern economic changes have also favored changes in the traditional arrangements concerning property and inheritance, which were formerly direct expressions of the kinship system. The author concludes that the absence of complex organizational problems in the Malay village economy limits the value of the study as a contribution to the discussion of peasant economic systems since many of the more interesting questions about an economy do not arise when economic activity is confined to small-scale production of agri-

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cultural goods, with processing and sale in the hands of other ethnic groups. Two purely economic processes of change were to be observed during the period of study. Firstly the trend towards concentration of property, and secondly the trend towards exclusive dependence on rubber production to meet all consumption needs. Both processes represent the working out of change begun with the adoption of rubber growing by the peasantry in 1916. Finally it is noted that since the study was completed the government has undertaken no extensive program of rural development.

527. Urquhart, D.H. British North Borneo: A Review of the Colony With Special Reference to Agricultural Development and Opportunities for Investment in Agricultural Enterprise. Bournville: Cadbury Brothers, 1959.

N. Nepal

528. Joshi, Bhuwan L. and Leo E. Rose. Democratic Innovations in Nepal: A Case Study of Political Acculturation. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966.

529. Mihaly, Eugene B. Foreign Aid and Politics in Nepal: A Case Study. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1965.

This case study of the "relationship between the political purposes and the achievements of economic assistance programs" in Nepal is designed to determine the effectiveness of aid as a "political tool." American aid, Indian aid programs, and aid by other countries are discussed. One of the author's intentions is that the aid experience of Nepal can be applicable to other lands.

530. Regmi, Mahesh C. Land Tenure and Taxation in Nepal. Volume I. The State as Landlord: Raikar Tenure. Berkeley, Calif: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1963-1965.

Volume I of this series deals with the state as landlord. "Raikar tenure" which is "land on which taxes are collected or appropriated by the state, either directly or through intermediaries" is dealt with in detail in this volume. This system is characterized as "state landlordism."

531. Regmi, Mahesh C. Land Tenure and Taxation in Nepal. Volume II. The Land Grant System: Birta Tenure. Berkeley: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1963-1965.

This second volume of a three volume series deals with the land grant system: Birta tenure. This is "a system of land assignments or more or less a freeholding basis." "Social, political and economic factors" that are related to this system are discussed in detail. "Measures taken since 1959 to abolish...(this) system" are also discussed.

532. Regmi, Mahesh C. Land Tenure and Taxation in Nepal. Volume III. The Land Grant System: Birta Tenure. Berkeley: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1963-1965.

Volume III of this series deals with the Jagir, Rakam, and Kipat tenure systems. Historical matters related to these systems are discussed. "This volume deals exclusively with land tenure systems prevalent in the hill regions of Nepal."

O. Pakistan

533. Andrus, J. Russell and Azizali F. Mohammed. Trade, Finance and Development in Pakistan. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1966.

534. Anwer, Tahmasp. "Structure and Functions of Nation-Building Departments," District Administration: West Pakistan, Inayatullah (ed.). Peshawar: Academy for Rural Development, 1964, pp. 75-86.

535. Braibanti, Ralph. "The Civil Service of Pakistan - A Theoretical Analysis," South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N.C: Duke University Press, 1959.

536. Braibanti, Ralph. "Public Bureaucracy and Judiciary in Pakistan," Bureacracy and Political Development, Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 360-440.

A lengthy discussion of the relationship between the judicial and administrative sectors of the Pakistani public service. At the time of partitioning, the Pakistani bureacracy lacked an adequate pool of talent because of

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the lack of Muslims with colonial administrative training and experience in the old Indian public service. The few officials imbued with the traditional bureaucratic orientation were unable to transmit these norms to the new members of the bureaucracy; at the same time, such an orientation (rationality, impersonality, etc.) provoked hostility within the society at large, at least to some extent because of its symbolic links with the colonial past. By way of contrast, the judiciary was popularly viewed as a symbol of liberty and independence, a picture it has tended to reinforce through its legal restraints upon the bureaucracy via writ jurisdiction; however, recent events have tended to weaken this power.

537. Bredo, W. "Land Reform and Development in Pakistan," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 260-274.

Bredo's discussion is directed primarily at those aspects of the land reform problem concerned with the redistribution of land from the large landowners to small farmers and agricultural workers, and with the changes in tenure arrangements associated with such a program. He presents a brief historical summary on the efforts to reform land tenure and redistribute lands in the two provinces of Pakistan. With respect to these attempts he discusses their implications for agricultural progress and the political implications of land reform. Mr. Khoja, a member of the Government Planning Board, attacks Mr. Bredo's contentions and defends the government.

538. Callard, Keith. Pakistan: A Political Study. New York: MacMillan, c. 1957.

539. Curle, Adam. Planning for Education in Pakistan. A Personal Case Study. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1966.

540. Egger, Rowland. "Ministerial and Departmental Organization and Management in the Government of Pakistan," Bureaucracy and Development in Pakistan, Inayatullah (ed.). Peshawar: Academy for Rural Development, 1963, pp. 115-152. (Reprinted from Public Administration, London).

541. Farouk, A. and S.A. Rahm. Modernizing Subsistence Agriculture: An Experimental Survey in Comilla (1963-1964). Decca: East Pakistan Bureau of Economic Research, Decca University: Comilla: Pakistan Academy of Rural Development, 1965.

The aim was to test the impact of a four-year-old pilot scheme of a voluntary village cooperative in Comilla, backed by a central association and supported by a government scheme of public works on drainage, irrigation, etc., to give employment in the slack season. Since data was not available on a base year before the scheme started, a neighbouring district (Chandia) was used as a control. This was not entirely satisfactory as Chandia was less liable to flooding and had a slightly different pattern of crops. Data was collected monthly from April/May 1963-1964 from a sample of families who had joined the cooperatives in Comilla and from a random sample in Chandia. Carefully trained investigators collected information to determine whether (1) there was an increase in output per acre, (2) the effect of farm size, (3) marketable surplus increased, (4) to what extent non-farm income helped the transition to a modern economy, and (5) to what extent was growth likely to be self-sustaining. The results were slightly confused because average output per acre was slightly higher in Chandia, but division of farms in to small (under 1 acre), medium (1-4 acres), and large (over 4 acres) showed more useful results. The large farmers in Comilla were least affected, possibly because joint families and scattered holdings made them less serious about intensive methods. The small farmers in Comilla had a larger farm production and total income than those in Chandia and the medium farmers had a larger total income though smaller farm income. Some significant correlations were established between various factors such as literacy, cash input, degree of indebtedness and farm income. The modernization scheme appeared to be having some effect, particularly on small and medium farms, but the data itself, which would provide a base for measuring future changes, was considered more important than the analysis and interpretation.

542. Goodnow, Henry F. The Civil Service of Pakistan. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964.

543. Inayatullah. Basic Democracies, District Administration and Development. Peshawar: Pakistan Academy of Rural Development, 1964.

The study pertains to two districts in North-West Pakistan. Assumed names of "abad" and "Sultanpur" have been given to the districts. Tracing the political changes in Pakistan, the author deals with the evolution of district administration and the introduction of the basic democracies. The malpractices that existed in the municipal and local bodies are illustrated. The functioning of the new system at various levels has been made a subject of research. The study is supported by empirical data.

544. Inayatullah (ed.). Bureaucracy and Development in Pakistan. Peshawar: Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, 1963.

This is a collection of essays dealing with the interrelationships between bureaucracy and socio-economic change in Pakistan. Administrative problems, administrative structure and the civil service of Pakistan are discussed. Local government and training schools for administrators are also discussed.

545. Inayatullah (ed.). District Administration: West Pakistan. Peshawar: Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, 1964.

This collection of essays discusses "the concept of district administration as it was understood in pre-partition India, and its evolution before and after partition." Judicial organization of the district, district administration, and the civil service are studied. Several comparative essays of Indian-Pakistani and foreign, local administrative systems are presented.

546. Inayatullah and Q.M. Shafi. Dynamics of Development in Pakistani Villages. Peshawar: Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, 1963.

This book comprises two volumes, published separately in 1962 and 1963. It is the result of experiments conducted by the Pakistan Academy in rural communities to improve the lot of the villagers and get government departments nearer to them in order to achieve the national objective. The conclusions will help policy makers, planners administrators, and social scientists in understanding the problems and hurdles in the way of rural development.

547. Khan, A.Z.M.O. The Comilla District Development Project. Comilla: Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, 1964.

This case history deals with a rural development project in East Pakistan. Coordination by project agencies and provicial government with local governments, planning and construction of the physical projects, capital accumulation, credit, cooperatives, and training in modern rural skills are discussed. Costs, composition of the staff, and manpower are also discussed.

548. Mezirow, J.D. Dynamics of Community Development. New York: Scarecrow Press, 1963.

The nine years (1952 to 1961) during which the Pakistan Village Agricultural and Industrial Development Program was in operation are reviewed. The program was incorporated in Pakistan's first five-year plan (1955-1960); its main task was to involve the rural population in nation-building. The term "dynamics" is explained by the postulation of various psychological conditions which must be satisfied before any attempt is made to motivate development on a community basis. If such dynamic preconditions are satisfied, initial resistance by villagers can be converted into enthusiastic acceptance. Educated and trained personnel are thus required to effect this change in attitude. In the implementation of the program various administrative difficulties which tended to obscure the true aims of the program from the villages, led to suspicion, hostility, and eventually the discontinuation of the program. It is concluded that community development in some form will be pursued in Pakistan.

549. Rahim, S.A. Diffusion and Adoption of Agricultural Practices: A Study in a Village in East Pakistan. Comilla, Pakistan: Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, 1961, (Pakistan Academy for Village Development Technical Publication 7).

One of several recent studies of the Pakistan Academy for Village Development in East Pakistan, this study is based upon interviews with 63 land owners in an agricultural village and deals with the adoption of four newly introduced practices and the patterns of informal communication among the villagers. The four practices

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studied are: line sowing of rice (a part of the Japanese method of rice cultivation), use of insecticides, use of chemical fertilizer, and growing wheat. Cumulative rates of awareness and adoption of the first three practices disclose the usual S-shaped curves. Factors influencing the choice of persons sought for information about agricultural matters are analyzed. This study of communication patterns indicates that the villagers are influenced more by the better farmers and by friends than by relatives. However, contrary to the author's conclusions, data presented on the 'lineage' groups of persons selected for agricultural information suggest that kinship does influence leadership in agricultural matters.

550. Sayeed, K.B. "Political Role of Pakistan's Civil Service," Pacific Affairs. Honolulu: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1958.

551. von Vorys, Karl. Political Development in Pakistan. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

552. Waterston, Albert. Planning in Pakistan: Organization and Implementation. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1963.

P. Philippines

553. Agpalo, Remigio E. The Political Process and the Nationalization of the Retail Trade in the Philippines. Diliman: University of the Philippines, Office of Coordinator of Research, 1962.

This book describes the politics of the nationalization of the retail trade in the Philippines, which adversely affect Chinese inhabitants in the Philippines. The study reveals that the attempt to nationalize the retail trade since 1900 has been persistent and consistent. The study is focused on the development of a public policy - the nationalization of the retail trade - as it enters the legislative process, the administrative process, the agitational process, and the judicial process. The politics of the nationalization of the

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retail trade reveals that the political process has a life of its own independent of the control of any of the participants. While the political process may culminate in specific policies, each of these is never final, for it again ramifies and grows on and on.

554. Castillo, Gelia T., S. Patrocino Villanueva and Felicidad V. Cordero. Leaders and Leadership Patterns. Laguna: University of the Philippines, Social Research Division, College of Agriculture, August 1962.

The purpose of this study was to obtain more insights on leadership in the Philippine setting by investigating factors associated with leadership in four barrios of Los Banos, Laguna. Interviews of all 1,663 household heads provided data on status variables, organizational activities in the community, political perceptions, attitudes, and behavior relative to both formal and informal leadership phenomena, and differences in characteristics between leaders and nonleaders. Findings are fully stated. The study supports Gibb's theory of leadership as a function of personality and of the social situation, and of these two in interaction, and Knickerbocker's notion that leadership is a function of needs existing in a given situation, and consists of a relationship between an individual and a group.

555. Golay, Frank H. The Philippines: Public Policy and National Economic Development. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1961.

556. Lande, Carl H. "The Philippines," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 10.

Topics included in the chapter are as follows: Introduction: The School System during the Spanish and American Colonial Periods; Education and Nation Building; Education, Culture Change, and Political Socialization; Education, Social Mobility, and Political Recruitment; Education and Democracy in the Philippines; Education and Political Integration.

557. Madigan, Francis C., S.J. The Farmer Said No: A Study of Background Factors Associated With Dispositions to Cooperate With or Be Resistant to Community Development Projects. Quezon City, Philippines: Community Development Research Council, University of the Philippines, 1962.

A Volume in five Chapters, regarding a 1958-1960 study of 23 variables believed to be associated with receptivity to community-development innovations. Chapter (1) The Problem - explains how sets of hypotheses regarding each variable were tested in 3.5 villages (barrios) of Cagayan de Oro City (equivalent in area to a sub-province) of northern Mindanao, the Philippines. Chapter (2) The Research Design - Thurstone and Likert scales were developed to measure receptivity to innovation, democratic leadership preference, and degree of authoritarian personality. Scales constructed by the Thurstone method but then scored by the Likert technique proved more useful. A fixed-question schedule was used, in which each item was supported by focused-interview type probes. Chapter (3) The Scene of Research - Inland Barrio, which consisted of 1.5 contiguous villages, was surveyed completely while 33% of the households in Coastal Barrio, and 62% in Mountain Barrio, were designated by random sampling numbers from a list prepared by a field canvass. Complete interviews were obtained from 96% of the subject (i.e., 519 interviews). Chapter (4) The Results - highest school grade completed, and preference for democratic over autocratic task leadership, were found to be variables most associated with receptivity. Other variables found significantly varied with receptivity (at beyond .05) were: income, occupation, literacy, holding office in the barrio organization, clique popularity, leadership in clique, personal health and energy, social class position, and the size of farm. Variables found not significantly varied with receptivity were: barrio isolation, rating of farm (for care), number of children, tenancy, migration status, and authoritarian personality score. (5) Evaluation and Use of Results - Part I - analyzing the data for general factors makes relative social status stand forth as the most important general variable. Receptive subjects are typically literate, have above average education in the barrio, have above average income, own or are tenants on farms of five hectares or larger, and have been chosen to hold barrio office.

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The second general factor is a personal syndrome including preference for democratic task-group leadership and clique popularity. Part II - a method for use of these results by community development workers is presented. Appendix (A) summarizes the results of statistical tests based on Likert scoring, which are compared in Appendix (B) with the same tests, based on Thurstone scoring. Appendix (C) contains the Interview Guide and the Interview Schedule. Five maps and twenty-seven tables.

558. Pal, Agaton P. Account of the Planning, Implementation and Training of Workers of a Community Development Program: The People's Responses, Perceptions of the Roles of Workers, and the Experiences of Each Worker. Dumaguete City, Philippines: Silliman University, May 1959, (First Report).

A statement by Dr. Pal, director of the program, and an appendix section consisting of personal reports of colleagues make up this report. Initiated in 1957 as an intensified educational effort to upgrade the level of living of the predominantly agricultural area around Silliman University, the program originally was designed as a five-method effort at guided self-help. The methods, identified as the modern farmer, the farmer's friend, the community school, and the church community service approaches, depend for success on immediate acceptance of program personnel by community residents.

559. Stene, Edwin O. et. al. Public Administration in the Philippines. Laguna: University of the Philippines, 1955.

560. Wickberg, Edgar. The Chinese in Philippine Life, 1850-1898. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1965, (Yale Southeast Asia Study 1).

Q. Taiwan

561. Corpiez, Onofre D. The Bureaucracy in the Philippines. Laguna: University of the Philippines, 1957.

562. Hsieh, S.C. and T.H. Lee. An Analytical Review of Agricultural Development in Taiwan. Taiwan: Chinese-American Joint Committee on Rural Reconstruction, 1958, (Economic Digest Series 12).

562. (continued)

This first part of an analytical development in Taiwan from 1910 to 1956 explores the long-run changes of aggregate input-output relationships and productivity. Some policy implications are drawn and projections made of outputs and inputs in 1960 and 1970.

563. Shen, T.H. Agricultural Development on Taiwan Since World War II. Ithaca, N.Y: Comstock Publishing Association, 1964.

Agricultural output in Taiwan has increased more than 50 per cent above the pre-war level, while industrial production has trebled. Exports have risen nearly two-thirds. National income has doubled, and in spite of an increase of one-third in population, per caput income has risen about one-half. The basic factor in these achievements has been the increase in the ability of farm production to provide not only food and other necessities to an expanding population, but also the major share of exports to help finance industrial development. The severe decline in farm output due to war devastation was followed by rapid rehabilitation. Total agricultural production regained pre-war levels by 1952 and has continued to increase. With heavy and rising pressures of population on land resources, great emphasis has been placed on maximizing the output of land every month in the year by intensive cultivation and multiple cropping. The major factors in increasing yields are irrigation, commercial fertilizers, multiple cropping, improved varieties of crops and cultural methods and pest control. The production of adapted special crops such as pineapples and mushrooms has been expanded to add to the established exports of sugar, rice, tea, bannanas, oranges and citronella oil. The principal increases in annual products are fish for local consumption and pork for home use and export. Local cooperative farmers' associations have been developed to handle the marketing of farm products, the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides, credit to finance modern farm technology and extension education to keep farmers up to date in production practices. Leadership in this program of agricultural development has been provided by the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction which was established in 1948 with members from China and the U.S. A program

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of land redistribution has given literate, experienced tenants a chance to become owner-operators by the purchase of land, to be paid for over a period of years. The Joint Committee on Rural Reconstruction selected the most important production problems, established priorities, and made grants to stimulate the expansion of agricultural research, education and extension in order to solve them.

564. Tang, H.S. and S.C. Hsieh. "Land Reform and Agricultural Development in Taiwan," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 114-142.

The land reform in Taiwan took the interests of both landlords and tenants into consideration. The results of the Land Reform Program has actually brought a remarkable upsurge in agricultural production and economic development of Taiwan. The major achievements of the Land Reform Program can be summarized as follows: (1) the number of tenant farm families were reduced; (2) the percentage of wage income for family labor in total net farm income went up by 13 per cent while percentage of rental dropped 14 per cent; (3) the ratio of outflow of farm income decreased from 30 per cent to 18 per cent over a five year period; (4) the saving ratio of the farmers decreased from 14 per cent to 10 per cent over a five year period; (5) a greater percentage of investment was devoted to increasing the productive capacity of the farm; (6) agricultural output has increased by 21 per cent; (7) the land reform in Taiwan has brought about an institutional change in agriculture through the correction of the tenure system, provision of incentive to the cultivators, and shifting the capital of landlords to industrial investment. He concludes by discussing some of the major problems still facing those planning Taiwan's economic development.

R. Thailand

565. Ellsworth, P. T. "Agricultural Problems in the Economy of Thailand," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 195-201.

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The Thai economy is primarily agricultural with a single crop - rice. The author notes that the Thai economy has several advantages over its neighboring countries: (1) there are none of the restrictions of the caste system; (2) there is no oppressive landlordism; (3) the Thai farmer is not burdened with heavy debt. However, two changes are increasing the pressure on Thai agriculture: (1) the population is increasing rapidly; (2) as successes have increased, so too have expectations. Finally, the author sets down several needs of a development program necessary given the conditions of Thailand.

566. Goldsen, R.K. and M. Ralis. Factors Related to Acceptance of Innovation in Bang Chan, Thailand. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Department of Eastern Studies, Southeast Asia Program, 1957, (Data Paper No. 25).

This case study of Bang Chan, Thailand was designed to find "which populations in Bang Chan benefited from agricultural innovation and modern medical facilities and to distinguish how this group might differ from the remainder..." All households in the community were visited by interviewers with questionnaires. The questions asked, the responses, and analyses of each question and its response are presented.

567. Luykx, N.G.M. Some Comparative Aspects of Rural Public Institutions in Thailand, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1962.

568. Mosel, James N. "Communication Patterns and Political Socialization in Transitional Thailand," Communications and Political Development, Studies in Political Development 1, Lucian W. Pye (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 184-228.

A description of the communications process in Thailand and variability of effectiveness of mass communication in promoting political action and change regarding regional, class, rural-urban and culturally induced differences. Thailand has developed a tradition of change characterized by: (1) internally initiated change; (2) domestic political leadership; (3) a responsiveness to change by the leaders' own perception of the country's

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needs; (4) a historical orientation toward change; and (5) an absence of conflict between traditional and modern behavioral modes. The loose structure of the social system is ordered by a hierarchical status system distinguishing a superior-subordinate relationship between any two persons; it is impermanent and shifts opportunistically. Motivation to accept change derives from a concern to implement old values. In Thailand, there is a visible discrepancy between a relatively high literacy and educational output in addition to a low level of urbanization and industrialization. This imbalance is compounded by low mass media accessibility. All radio and television stations are government-operated; about 33.3 per cent of all newspapers are controlled by officials in the central government. Radio is the most important medium, since it overrides the barriers of transportation and literacy. There is a continuing pattern of informal social communication. In rural areas the propensity for travel gives the Thai a feeling of communal membership larger than his immediate village. The provincial town talat (market) acts as a connecting link between villages and towns; the government has equipped the markets of all provincial towns with public address systems. Five indigenous institutions have been adapted in the extension of communication media in Thailand: (a) group oral newspaper reading; (b) pass-along newspaper readership chains; (c) the verse editorial; (d) like (a vulgar form of the classical dance-drama of an improvisatory nature); and (e) mo lam (a performance by singers and musicians consisting of a sung declamation in verse form). The voting density in urban areas is below that of rural areas and the voting rate in the former exhibits an inverse relationship with the amount of urbanization. Thai orientations toward mass media content are of a spectator nature; though the mass media have given the Thai greater political awareness, it is all within the spectator role, which substitutes media participation for overt action. Information is evaluated regarding consequences and utility for manipulation of others, as well as the maintenance of status relationships. Twenty-two tables are provided.

569. Muscat, Robert J. Development Strategy in Thailand. New York: Praeger, 1966.

570. Phillips, Herbert P. Thai Peasant Personality: The Pattern of Interpersonal Behavior in the Village of Bang Chan. Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press, 1965.

571. Reeve, William D. Public Administration in Siam. London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1951.

572. Shor, Edgar L. "The Thai Bureaucracy," Administrative Science Quarterly. Ithaca: Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University Press, 1960.

573. Skinner, George William. Chinese Society in Thailand: An Analytical History. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1957.

574. Skinner, George William. Leadership and Power in the Chinese Community of Thailand. Ithaca, N.Y: Published for the Association for Asian Studies by Cornell University Press, 1958.

575. Wilson, David A. Politics in Thailand. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1962.

S. Viet Nam

576. Crawford, Ann Caddell. Customs and Culture of Viet Nam. Rutland, Virginia: Charles E. Tuttle and Company, 1966.

577. Dorsey, John T., Jr. "The Bureaucracy and Political Development in Viet Nam," Bureaucracy and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 318-359.

This article discusses the Viet Namese case within the context of an information energy conversion model, where it is postulated that change is a function of the amount of information available to a society and the way in which such information is converted into energy. Viet Nam is seen as a low energy society, i.e., economically unadvanced, with little prospects of other than a slow increment in energy, i.e., not likely to change rapidly.

578. Fall, Bernard B. The Two Viet Nams: A Political and Military Analysis. New York: Praeger, 1965, c. 1964.

579. Hendry, J.B. The Small World of Khanh Hau. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1964.

> This is the report of the economist in a team which made a survey in depth of a rural Viet Namese village during the period 1957-1959. Khanh Hau is a village of 3,200 persons, located some 50 kilometres south of Saigon. Interview and questionnaire techniques were used. In the early chapters the setting of the village and its inhabitants is described in detail, including the land-ownership patterns, the employment patterns, the production cycle, the marketing and credit arrangements, and the organizational structure within which the economic activity takes place. In a chapter entitled "Responses to innovation and change" various "development" efforts which have been launched in the village at various times are examined. The villagers are shown to be reasonably open to new ideas and ready to try out new methods. Fertilizers, new types of farm tools, new irrigation and threshing techniques have all be introduced and accepted within a relatively brief period of time. On the other hand, almost all attempts to introduce new species of domestic animals and new varieties of fruits and vegetables have failed. In most of these cases of failure the cause appeared to be traceable to inadequate advance testing of the innovations under the specific conditions prevailing in Khanh Hau. Pigs, chickens and garden crops which had thrived well elsewhere did not do well in Khanh Hau and the villagers were quick to reject them, possibly with a greater reluctance to accept future experiments. It was also discovered that traditional institutions were less of an obstacle to change than is frequently believed to be the case. Ritualistic practices and taboos were found to be sufficiently flexible to permit moderate change and to avoid excessive detrimental effects on the community.

580. Hickey, Gerald Cannon. Village in Viet Nam. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964.

581. Jumper, Roy. "Mandarin Bureaucracy and Politics in South Viet Nam," Pacific Affairs. Honolulu: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1957.

582. Lindholm, R.W. "An Economic Development Oriented Land Reform Program for Viet Nam," Land Tenure, Industrialization and Social Stability: Experience and Prospects in Asia, W. Froehlich (ed.). Milwaukee: Marquette University Press, 1961, pp. 180-195.

Lindholm's paper is divided into three parts. The first part summarizes the agricultural situation in Viet Nam and the historical conditions which caused the development. The second deals with those forces at work in Viet Nam which seem to require a new approach to agriculture. The third part presents an agricultural program to meet the long-term industrial development and social stability needs of Viet Nam. Nguyen Phu Duc, of the Viet Namese Embassy, attacks many of Dean Lindholm's assumptions and explanations and, in general, defends the current (c. 1961) Viet Namese agricultural policies. Comments by Nguyen Phu Duc are included in the paper.

583. Scigliano, Robert and Guy H. Fox. Technical Assistance in Viet Nam. The Michigan State University Experience. New York: Praeger, 1965.

584. Thompson, Sir Robert G. Defeating Communist Insurgency: Experiences of Malaya and Viet Nam. London: Chatto and Windus, 1966.

IX. Europe

585. Beck, Carl. "Bureaucracy and Political Development in Eastern Europe," Bureaucracy and Political Development, Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 268-300.

A discussion of bureaucratic theory regarding the Eastern European case, with emphasis upon the impact of bureaucracy as a social process on political systems. Political doctrines, administrative patterns, and the character of political elites in the area are described. It is concluded that classic bureaucratic theory is inadequate as

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a framework for the analysis of East European political development for two reasons: (1) the theory is only partial - concerned with isolating only certain factors - political power and ideology are ignored; and (2) like other polities, the totalitarian regimes of Eastern Europe are systems, and are thus subject to fluctuations caused by unpredictable external events.

586. Bendix, Reinhard. "The Cultural and Political Setting of Economic Rationality in Western and Eastern Europe," Value and Plan, Gregory Grossman (ed.). Berkeley and Los Angeles, California: University of California Press, 1960, pp. 245-270.

Contrasting the cultural and political setting of "economic rationality" (work habits and expectations regarding government) in Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet system is characterized as a new system capable of rapid industrialization. Rational work habits imply method and steady, intense expenditure of effort. Rational administration implies a norm orientation which permits relatively stable economic expectations. Though in the West the spirit of sober zeal and rationality originally emerged from puritanical teachings and was reinforced by the social pressures of the sectarian community, these ideas were sustained "owing to their affinity with economic activities and to their secularized diffusion in all phases of modern culture." In the USSR "functional equivalents" for the change of economic orientation were (1) a revolutionary fervor which linked technology and zeal with nationalism and (2) the deliberate organization of small groups emphasizing and inculcating methodical work habits. However, Russia (a) lacks a favorable cultural background, (b) developed simultaneously the ethic and the need for it, (c) emphasized a secular nationalistic orientation, (d) inculcated work habits nationally through the organized drive of the party, and (e) finally the zeal and rationality of the work effort increased despite an environment of distruction. Using Weber the possibility of economic rationality under a totalitarian regime is analyzed. There is a tendency for the requisite knowledge and consequent power of the bureau to undermine the rule of law. In totalitarian regimes political control of such a bureaucracy is complicated by "ever-changing norms in keeping

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with the revolutionary rationals of the party." Here all activity is considered politically significant and subjected to two interlocking hierarchies of authority, one of which is always the party. Bureaucracy tends to be somewhat inflexible and may not function properly where the task is rapid industrialization. The existence of a double hierarchy offsets this tendency; the party puts all officials under maximum pressure to utilize their expertise and to prevent concealment. Some consequences of this double hierarchy are (1) the regime demands the simultaneous maximumization of conflicting goals and achieves the possible by continually demanding the impossible, (2) operationally these demands meet with considerable tacit resistance, (3) a work ethic adapted to forced industrialization has been produced, (4) the authorities "reenact" a simulated business cycle in terms of policy emphasis, and (5) the threat of war, which legitimates the maintenance of the double hierarchy, will probably not diminish. Comment by Alexander Eckstein follows.

587. Bracey, H.E. English Rural Life: Village Activities, Organizations and Institutions. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1959.

A. Italy

588. Banfield, Edward C. with the assistance of Laura Fasano Banfield. The Moral Basis of a Backward Society. Glencoe, Ill: The Free Press, 1958.

This book is an investigation of the "cultural, psychological and moral conditions of political and other organizations" through the study of a southern Italian village of 3,400 persons, manifesting "amoral familism" the inability to organize beyond the immediate family - in nine chapters. The Introduction, rejects the common assertion that corporate organization will arise "whenever technical conditions and natural resources permit," because it ignores cultural factors. Chapter one - Impressions and Questions - describes the poverty, insufficient schooling, absence of organization and "public-spiritedness", inadequacy of political parties, great variability in voting

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behavior and violent opposition to elected officials, and asks: What accounts for the political behavior and the lack of action in the face of local problems. Chapter two - Some Usual Explanations - rejects the frequently made suggestions that the peasants' lack of time, ignorance, conservatism, distrust of all authority, despairing fatalism, and the impossibility of class collaboration have created political inactivity. These explanations are inconsistent with the small amount of work time actually needed; the erratic changes in voting; the lack of peasant unity against the upper classes; the view of the government as the only source of help; and the fact that the peasant is not hampered by fatalism when individualistic action is necessary. Chapter three - The Economy - describes the poverty-ridden isolated village economy dependent upon agriculture and forestry, but concludes that the "melancholy" of the peasants "arises as much or more from social as from biological deprivations." Chapter four - Class Relations - ranks the population into three social classes: peasants, artisans and merchants, and the upper classes. The danger of downward social mobility is always present for all but the very poorest; and class relations are relatively amicable since: the standard of living of the upper class is not different in kind from that of the lower class and traditionally the upper class has not been cruel to the peasants. Chapter five - Predictive Hypothesis - hypothesizes that the villagers act as if they followed the rule of "amoral familism": maximize the material short run advantage of the nuclear family and assume that all others will do likewise. From this it follows that: only paid officials will concern themselves with public affairs; absence of common trust or loyalty to anything extra-familial will make organization impossible; leadership, even if offered, is refused out of distrust; voting will be determined by desire for short-run material gain and measures helping the community without helping the particular voter will be rejected by him; party workers will change sides for material gains thus creating sudden shifts in strength of the parties. These conclusions can explain much of the behavior of the village without contradicting the facts. Chapter six - Ethos in Practice - describes the values and ideas consistent with the rule as they enter

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into behavior, in part through a comparison of Thematic Apperception Test stories of villagers with those of a Northern Italian and a rural Kansas town. Chapter seven - Ethos in Principle - describes the ideal ethos, ascertained through interviews attempting to discover the relative importance of certain values, and asserts that action is viewed as the result more of external forces than internal motivations. Chapter eight - Origins of the Ethos - explains the origins in terms of the interrelationship between: the high death rate leading to pervasive apprehension; absence of extended family; a land tenure system in which peasants were unable to get secure possession of adequate land; and child-rearing practices in which the child is allowed to be selfish and punishment is capricious, without any relationship to the teaching of principles, so that promise of punishment and reward guides action. Chapter nine - The Future - concludes that a change in the ethos cannot be affected by the deliberate choice of the villagers and discusses the two general approaches open to planners: (a) elimination of underlying conditions producing unfavorable features of the ethos, and (b) manipulation of the people, primarily through education. But there is little likelihood that such measures will be adopted and no certainty that they would work. Appendix (A) presents "Education and Illiteracy, Land Use, Levels of Living, Age at Death," (B) "Responses to a Thematic Apperception Test: Southern Italy, Northern Italy, and Rural Kansas." An index and photographs by the author.

B. Yugoslavia

589. Waterston, Albert. Planning in Yugoslavia: Organization and Implementation. Washington: Economic Development Institute, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1962.

X. Latin America

A. Economic and Social Development - General

590. Pinto, Luiz de Aguiar Costa. "Portrait of Developing Man: The Processes of Social Changes in Latin America," The New Sociology, Irving Louis Horowitz (ed.). New York, N.Y: Oxford University Press, 1964, pp. 464-475.

An analysis of changes in Latin America as they affect: (1) the direction of developmental transformation; (2) structural marginality; and (3) the process of industrialization. One result of development is the emergence of a "new" type of man. Various approaches to the study of political problems in developing countries are suggested.

591. Dore, R.P. "Latin American and Japan Compared," Continuity and Change in Latin America, John J. Johnson (ed.). Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1964, pp. 227-240.

An examination of differences in the situations, advantages, and restraints on foreign societies in Latin America and Japan, and a comparison of the recent histories of the two areas. One element present in Japan but fairly lacking in Latin America is Japan's identification with the nation and an awareness of national purpose.

592. Johnson, John J. (ed.). Continuity and Change in Latin America. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1964.

A collection of papers regarding the roles played by change and resistance to change in Latin America today, in nine essays, notes, an Index, a Preface by Robert N. Burr and an Editor's introduction, which delineates some of the main forces at work in Latin America which are contributing to, and inherent in, the process of change. Dealt with are social and political tensions, economic issues, and the nationalism which "runs like a bright thread through the complex pattern."

593. Lauterbach, Albert. Enterprises in Latin America: Business Attitudes in a Developing Economy. Ithaca, N.Y: Cornell University Press, 1966.

594. Lieuwen, Edwin. Arms and Politics in Latin America. New York: Praeger, 1960.

595. Lieuwen, Edwin. Arms and Politics in Latin America, 2nd edition. New York: Praeger, 1961.

596. Magnus, P.C. "Politico-Economic Reflections on Expropriation in the Caribbean," The Caribbean: Its Economy, A.C. Wilgus (ed.). Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1954, pp. 105-114.

597. Meggers, Betty J. and Clifford Evans (eds.). Aboriginal Cultural Development in Latin America: An Interpretative Review. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1963.

Papers are by C.C. di Peso, R. Pina Chan, M.D. Coe, C.F. Baudez, C. Augolo Valdes, M. Sanoja, E. Estrada, C. Evans, A. Kidder, L.G. Lumbreras, D.B. Smith, A. Rex Gonzales, F. Altenfielder Silva, and B.J. Meggers.

598. Mesde, James E. et. al. The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius. London: Methuen, 1961, (Published by the Mauritius Legislative Council, Sessional Paper, No. 7 of 1961, Port Louis).

599. Smith, T. Lynn. Current Social Trends and Problems in Latin America, Latin American Monographs No. 1. Gainesville, Fla: University of Florida Press, 1957.

The first in a series of monographs on sociological and other aspects of Latin American in three chapters: (1) Current Social Trends - Latin American developments in recent decades are marked by a rising rate of population growth, rapid urbanization, growing industrial and commercial importance of cities (which used to be merely residential and administrative centers), increasing division of labor and weakening of primary bonds, some leveling of regional differences, slow rise of a middle class (especially in parts of Colombia, Brazil and Chile), and a drop in illiteracy rate. (2) Social Problems - as identified by Latin Americans themselves, the major problems are illiteracy, latifundismo and minifundismo, health, and mass movement of rural workers into cities. (3) Agrarian Reform - greater productivity should be the main goal of agrarian reform. Therefore, redistribution of land should be coupled with modernization of production methods. This in turn calls for an extension of secondary education to the majority of rural workers. Schools for this purpose could be partly financed by a general property tax based on the assessed value of lands. Such a tax, with provisions favorable to homesteads, would also induce absentee owners to make idle lands available for more productive use.

600. Urquidi, V.L. The Challenge of Development in Latin America. London: Pall Mall Press, 1964.

The book contains the following chapters which are essentially revised and expanded translations into English, with a statistical appendix, of a series of lectures given at El Colegio Nacional, Mexico City, in October 1961. (1) Some Structural Problems: Economic growth in Latin America has been slow and unevenly distributed, and agriculture, in general, has not been sufficiently stimulated and only partly modernized, with agricultural products highly dependent on the fluctuations of the international market. Nevertheless, there is no real cause for pessimism because the structural change to industrialization is irreversible and leads increasingly to expansions into new industries that create a demand for primary products; the counterpart of this charge, greater flexibility in agriculture and livestock raising, can be achieved if consistent policies incorporating well-known technical and social elements are applied to this end. It is just being recognized that uneven income distribution is not only a social problem but also an economic one, the solution of which holds the key to the economic future of the whole area; its relationship to the lag in agriculture clearly indicates the need to promote the latter in most countries in order to maintain industrial development. (2) International Trade Trends and Latin America: It is maintained that Latin America's traditional pattern of trade, i.e. as an exporter of primary products and importer of manufactures, is changing, though it will be many years before an appreciable reduction can be made in the gap between the average level of Latin American productivity and that of Western Europe, the U.S. and Canada, and as long as this gap exists, its influence on the nature of international trade must be recognized. (3) Monetary and Financial Imbroglios: The main historic causes of internal, and apparently endemic, monetary instability are social stratification, political instability and the effects on fluctuations in external trade, cyclical depressions, etc. (4) The Participation of Foreign Capital: The importance of internal capital formation is stressed, but development is also greatly helped, not by the volume of foreign capital, but by the uses

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assigned to the sum total of all available rational and imported resources. Foreign capital used to purchase foodstuffs, which are a prime example of consumer goods, can make a valuable contribution to economic development by enabling a country to divert a substantial percentage of its real resources to productive investment. (5) The Stabilization of Primary Prices: Primary-product instability would be alleviated or reduced by more rapid domestic growth, greater industrialization, and increased regional integration within the Latin American economies. By increasing the pace of their industrial development with improved external stability and higher interal consumption of primary products, countries would no longer have to resort desperately to medium- and long-term credits or to foreign investments as a means of accelerating growth. (6) The So-Called Social Aspects of Economic Development: Economic development is only viable if substantial resources are allocated to relieving social tensions, and emphasis is placed on the need to blend, into functional and well-defined plans, the social aspects of economic development and the economic aspects of social development into any feasible social program. (7) Institutional and Political Requirements: Ways and means of overcoming the political and institutional obstacles to development through economic planning are reviewed and assessed in the light of their main current repercussions, viz. slow development, external fluctuations, inflation, and access to foreign capital. (8) Foreign Capital and the Transfer to Technology: Foreign private capital should not arrogate,in technological or other matters conditions better than those enjoyed by Latin America's private business, but should share its knowledge, adapt its attitudes to the needs of the countries in which it invests, and cooperate in aspirations and programs of national economic development. (9) The Possibilities of Effectively Programming Economic Growth: Programming is difficult in any economic system, even in a socialist economy where there is no conflict between public and private interests; in a mixed economy, such as the Latin American, under political systems that are essentially democratic, effective programming is even more difficult, but the many problems of determining national goals and of obtaining adequate statistical data must be tackled if programming is to help Latin American living standards to rise. (10) The Integration of the Latin American

600. (continued)

Economies: The first, determined, realistic steps towards integration have already been taken and these can significantly accelerate economic development and bring greater stability to the primary-products sector provided other conditions - economic, social and political - are met. (11) The Alliance for Progress and Latin American Development: The aims of the Alliance are outlined; these can be summed up in the words of Raul Prebisch that: "A policy of international cooperation cannot be inspired by the desire to favor priviledged groups within our countries or to preserve the present order of things; its objective should be to help Latin American countries to change the existing order so that economic development will be speeded up and its fruits enjoyed by the broad masses of the population."

601. Vernon, Raymond. How Latin America Views the U.S. Investor. New York: Published in Cooperation with the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration by F.A. Praeger, 1966.

602. Wilgus, A.C. (ed.). The Caribbean: Its Economy. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1954.

603. Wish, John R. Economic Development in Latin America. An Annotated Bibliography. New York: Praeger, 1965.

In this bibliography of economic development in Latin America two criteria were used: that they be "reasonably current, 4 since 1955; and that they are relevant to the objective of operationalizing Rostow's 'National Market' concept". Economic development, marketing, agriculture, communications, and methodology are the headings. Entries are listed for invention, innovation, entrepreneurship, and social change.

B. Argentina

604. Tandy, A.H. Argentina: Economic and Commerical Conditions in the Argentine Republic. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1956, (Issued by Great Britain Commerical Relations and Exports Department as part of the Overseas Economic Surveys Series).

C. Bolivia

605. Carter, William E. Aymara Communities and the Bolivian Agrarian Reform. Gainesville: Florida University Press, 1964, c. 1965.

This is a case study of Bolivian agrarian reform and its effect on the Aymara speaking Indian communities. Questions dealt with by the author concern: traditional social and family structures; variation in social and family structure between the "traditionally free communities" and the structure of the peasants on old landed estates; how differences between free peasants and peasants on landed estates "might be related to varying patterns of land tenure and power structure; and the effects of agrarian reform at the grass roots level."

606. Lepawsky, Albert. "Revolution and Reform in Bolivia - A Study of the Root and Branch of Public Administration in a Developing Nation," Toward a Comparative Study of Public Administration, William J. Siffin (ed.). Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1957.

607. Richards, Allan. Administration - Bolivia and the United States. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico, 1961.

608. U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. Report of the United Nations Mission of Technical Assistance to Bolivia. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

609. Zondag, Cornelius H. The Bolivian Economy, 1952-65. New York: Praeger, (1966?).

D. Brazil

610. Bonilla, Frank. "Brazil," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 7.

The chapter includes the following topics: Primary Education; Secondary Schools; the Universities; Political Integration and National Development; Political Behavior and Political Culture; and Education and Political Socialization.

611. Furtado, C. The Economic Growth of Brazil: A Survey from Colonial to Modern Times. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963.

This book is a "sketch of the historic process of Brazil's economic growth". Since the author's purpose is to present an introductory text, a technical background in economics is not necessary. Slavery in agriculture and mining, the transition to paid labor, and the transition to an industrial system are discussed.

612. James, P.E. "Brazilian Agricultural Development," Economic Growth: Brazil, India, Japan, S.S. Kuznets (ed.). Durham: Duke University Press, 1955, pp. 78-102.

This study presents "evidence in support of three major conclusions" concerning Brazilian agricultural development: (1) land suitable for "traditional exploitive agriculture is nearing exhaustion" and because unused land is distant from population centers, a rise in the urban cost of living is to be expected; (2) modern scientific farming is entirely feasible in Brazil; (3) modern scientific agriculture will draw people from the thinly settled frontier into the already crowded cities.

613. Koenig, N. Agriculture in Brazil; Its Needs in the Expanding Economy: A Special Report. Washington: An appraisal and recommendations prepared for: Presidencia da Republica, Conselho Coordenador do Abastecimento, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1959.

614. Marcondes, J.V.F. First Brazilian Legislation Relating to Rural Labor Unions: A Sociological Study. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1962.

615. Mosher, Arthur T. Case Study of the Agricultural Program of Association of Credit and Rural Assistance in Brazil. Washington: National Planning Association, 1955.

This is a case study of the Association of Credit and Rural Assistance (ACAR) in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Although agriculture is the theme of the study, the review of the problems encountered in this program should "be valuable to all policy makers and administrators... who are concerned with technical

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615. (continued)

cooperation." Agriculture's place in the economy, patterns of agriculture, "domestic agricultural development programs," and "attitudes toward agricultural development" are studied. "Organization and administration of ACAR," "the operation of the program, and the significance of the program are also dealt with.

E. British Guiana

616. Smith, R.T. "Ethnic Difference and Peasant Economy in British Guiana," Capital Saving and Credit in Peasant Societies, Raymond W. Firth and B.S. Yamey (eds.). Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1964, pp. 305-329.

As British Guiana has moved closer to political independence, a struggle for power has developed among previously dominated groups. The conflicts are often between class or economic interest groups but tensions of a severe kind exist between the two major ethnic groups, Negroes and East Indians, and contribute to the political deadlock which has delayed the granting of independence. It is in patterns of economic activity that the basis of future conflict is supposed to lie. This essay examines the patterns of capital, savings and credit in the Guianese coastal communities with special reference to the differences between Negro and Indian communities.

F. Chile

617. Ehrman, Libert. Opportunities for Investment in Chile: A Program for Encouragement of Private Industry. New York: Published for Surveys and Research Corporation by Praeger, 1966.

G. Colombia

618. Fals-Borda, O. Peasant Society in the Colombian Andes: A Sociological Study of Saucio. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1955.

H. Costa Rica

619. May, S. Costa Rica: A Study in Economic Development. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1952.

620. Mata, E. The Extension Service in Costa Rica: Its Origin, Development, Accomplishments, and Projections. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Typewriter, 1957.

I. Haiti

621. Hamilton, B.L. St. John. Problems of Administration in an Emergent Nation: A Case Study of Jamaica. New York: Praeger, 1964.

622. Holly, Marc Aurele. Agriculture in Haiti: With Special Reference to Rural Economy and Agricultural Education. New York: Vantage Press, 1955.

Holly deals with the agricultural possibilities of the country: its soils and its climate. Next he analyzes the different systems of land tenure in Haiti. Then he undertakes a brief study of the important export and food crops grown by the peasants. Holly describes animal husbandry and proposes a scheme of improvement. The author, then, reviews the economics of Haitian agriculture. He discusses the necessity, aim, and character of agricultural education in Haiti. The author briefly reviews the development and importance of agricultural credit. Holly considers the marketing system of both the main export crops and the food crops in Haiti. Finally, he deals with the duties and responsibilities of the State to agriculture and reciprocally the duties of the farmers to the nation as a whole.

623. Bennett, Robert L. The Financial Sector and Economic Development: The Mexican Case. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1965.

J. Mexico

624. Cline, Howard F. Mexico: Revolution to Evolution 1940-1960. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1962.

625. Corwin, Arthur F. Contemporary Mexican Attitudes Toward Population, Poverty, and Public Opinion, Latin American Monographs No. 25. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1963.

An attempt to answer two related questions: (1) Why

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have Mexican planners and politicians thus far avoided the subject of population planning, even though in numerous public declarations they urge more planning in order to meet problems aggravated by unprecedented population expansion? and (2) To what extent in the planner's attitudes based on public opinion? Three sources of information were used: (A) an analysis of a wide range of printed declarations; (B) a survey of public opinion in Monterrey, Mexico (an urban model of Mexico's future socio-economic development); and (C) psychoanalytical studies of Mexican customs, family organizations, and historical trauma such as the Conquest and the origins of the Mestizo inferiority complex. Regarding (B), three interrelated questionnaires tested rêactions of 230 people on matters of low salaries, population pressures, and suggested solutions. All important social-economic groups were represented, but the largest segment of interviews (75 out of 230), were directed to the professional group - teachers, writers, lawyers, journalists, doctors, social workers, and clerics - who play a strategic role in the definition and defense of Mexican cultural values. One important conclusion is that the laisser faire attitude of planners and politicians towards population explosion is more a manifestation of an historically frustrated Mestizo nationalism, than of religious feelings. In general, the Mexican people regard population growth as a desirable stimulus towards national aggrandizement.

626. Kneller, George F. The Education of the Mexican Nations. New York: Colombia University Press, 1951.

The author devotes a twelve-page chapter to vocational training and gives a general outline of education in Mexico.

The Organic Law of 1942 (Articles 84-88) states that the object of vocational education is to enable young people to find employment as skilled workers or technicians.

Vocational schools, technical schools and agricultural schools must be administered as distinct units.

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Pre-vocational schools correspond to the first three years of secondary education and qualify young people for entering industry as semi-skilled workers or continuing their training for two years at technical schools.

There are four categories of vocational schools, as follows:

1st category schools - provide from 2 to 4 years' training for workers or technicians studying for the engineering and electrical trades.
2nd category schools - (physics and mathematics) provide training for future engineers and architects.
3rd category schools - (social science and economics) provide training courses for archivists, secretaries, stenographers, accountants, etc.
4th category schools - (biology) provide courses for those wishing to enter the National School of Biological Science or the National Polytechnic Institute.
There are also evening schools providing two-year courses for workers and three-year courses for specialists.

627. Lewis, Oscar. Tepoztlan: Village in Mexico. New York: Henry Holt, 1960.

The author published an important volume in 1951 reporting his study in Tepoztlan. The present work is a summary of those results supplemented by a brief but significant discussion (unpublished until now) by Lewis describing what he found in 1956-1957 when he went there again. One chapter gives explicitly some of the major characteristics of a typical life cycle. An introductory treatment of village history (from pre-Spanish times) and a separate chapter on 'Ethos' are other features of particular value.

628. Poleman, T.T. The Population Project: Agricultural Development in the Mexican Tropics. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1964.

One of the Stanford Food Research Institute series of studies in tropical development, the present book examines the background and development to date of the Papaloapan Project, the first major attempt by the Mexican Government to stimulate development in the humid tropical

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regions of the country. The first part of the study outlines the importance of the project in the light of Mexico's relatively limited agricultural resources and rapidly increasing population. The second part gives a detailed account of the physical and human resources of the 17,800-sq. mile Papaloapan River Basin, with a discussion of its economy at the outset of the project and the political and other events leading up to its creation in 1947. The third and major part describes the project in detail, referring to the problems encountered in getting it under way and the results, both favorable and disappointing, so far obtained. The agricultural schemes carried out under the project, and the reasons for their not infrequent failures, are especially stressed. In the final chapter (Chapter 8), general conclusions are drawn regarding the problems of agricultural development in pioneer tropical areas and the role of government in helping to overcome them. Besides the lucidity of exposition and economy of expression which distinguish this study, the inclusion of several pertinent sketch maps, both of the Papaloapan area in particular and of Mexico in general, allows an even clearer picture of the scope and significance of the project to emerge.

629. Schmitt, Karl M. Communism in Mexico: A Study in Political Frustration. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1965.

630. Shearer, John C. High-Level Manpower in Overseas Subsidiaries; Experience in Brazil and Mexico. Princeton: Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1960.

631. Vernon, R. The Dilemma of Mexico's Development, the Roles of Private and Public Sectors. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1963.

After a long period of successful development, Mexico's political machinery seems incapable of making the necessary adjustments.

K. Peru

632. Briones, Guillermo. Occupational Mobility in the First Stages of Industrialization: Labor Markets in Peru. Los Angeles, Calif: San Fernando Valley State College, August 1963.

Inter-sectorial mobility may be confused with the phenomena of rural exodus, when inter-sectorial mobility implicates agriculture, and means - on the one hand - a rapid change of the rural/urban population ratio in favor of the urban area and - on the other hand - the changing rural migrants from agricultural occupations to non-agricultural ones. The first objective of this essay is to offer some empirical evidence on the incorporation process of migrants from rural areas to life in large cities, and then show some characteristics of the emerging labor market. The results of this study show that the process of incorporation into an industrial culture occurs without major difficulties or especially negative attitudes of those involved when they face a new form of work.

633. Hickman, John M. "An Approach to the Study of the Assimilation Process," Symposium on Community Studies in Anthropology, V.E. Garfields and E. Friedl (eds.). Seattle, Wash: American Ethnological Society, 1964, pp. 72-79.

One approach to the study of social process is to look at change regarding the degree to which a subject group is assimilated into its dominant society. Seven variables, i.e., independence from traditional explanation, social mobility, political activity, communication ability in Spanish, occupational skill, and economic activity, were operationalized and 207 household heads of the Peruvian Aymara community of Chinchera judged in 1962. A complete centroid analysis of the resulting functional distribution resulted in one strong factor (44.9 per cent of total possible variance and 82 per cent of extracted variance in a 6-factor extraction), containing the first six variables listed above (factor-loading range .60 through .85 after rotation to simple structure). A Guttman scale of the six gave a variation of 0.695 and an error ratio of 0.35. Trends and dimensions of change will be measured by re-judging the household heads in 5 years, observing the scale shifts and modifications. The method and basic variables are especially recommended for the study of change in emerging peasant societies.

L. Trinidad

634. Harewood, Jack. "Employment in Trinidad and Tobago in 1960," 1960 Population Census Research Program Publication No. 5. University of West Indies, Jamaica: Institute of Social and Economic Research. Also published by the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago in Central Statistical Office Research Papers No. 1, 1963.

Due to the rapid increase in population in the post World War II period, the economy of Trinidad and Tobago had been faced with two employment problems: (1) the need to provide jobs for a very rapidly growing adult population and (2) the increase in the dependent population. These consequences of population growth are assessed during the inter-censal period 1946-1960, in three Parts with an Introduction. In this period the per cent of the economically active population declined significantly. The changing age-structure, with an increasing per cent of the younger age-groups, and the increase in school attendance, contributed to this decline. Part I, The Level of Employment in 1960 Compared with 1946 and Earlier Censuses, presents an analysis based largely on the working population defined to include all persons who worked for any period of time during the 12-month period preceding the census enumeration. Use is made of age-sex-specific worker rates for the total population, and for the population not attending school, and the effects of age-structure, school attendance, and place of residence on the general worker-rate are demonstrated by the method of multiple standardization. Part II gives Comparisons with Other Countries. Part III, Man-Power Utilization and the Characteristics of the Working Population 1946-1960, analyzes the shift to better-paid jobs. For the study of manpower-utilization, the total number of man years available is obtained by assuming that each member of the labor force was available for working the full 12 months. From this, many years lost are deduced through short- and long-term unemployment, and through workers normally employed less than a full week. Data on the income of workers by industry, occupation and type of worker obtained from a sample survey in 1957 are used to show the trend away from low income to better paid occupations. A Summary and tables.

M. Venezuela

635. Gonzalez, A. "Agrarian Reform, As Seen by the Labor Movement in Agriculture," The Caribbean: Venezuelan Development, A Case History, Alva C. Wilgus (ed.). Gainesville: Florida University School of Inter-American Studies, University of Florida Press, 1963, pp. 224-235.

636. Wilgus, Alva C. (ed.). The Caribbean: Venezuelan Development, A Case History. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, Florida University School of Inter-American Studies, 1963.

XI. Middle East

A. Social, Political, and Economic Change

637. MacDonald, Robert W. The League of Arab States: A Study in the Dynamics of Regional Organization. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965.

B. Agriculture

638. Keen, Bernard A. The Agricultural Development of the Middle East. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1946, (Middle East Supply Center. Report to the Director General. No. 1).

The Sudan is included in this study, and there are discussions of the Gezira, the alternative livelihood schemes, and the Gash Board (pp. 18-24), and of the problems of agricultural research, education, and extension in the Sudan.

C. Education

639. Tannons, I. "Extension Work Among the Arab Fellahin," Farmers of the World, E. de S. Brunner, et.al (eds.). New York: Columbia University Press, 1945, pp. 78-100.

This is a descriptive presentation of the attitudes, customs, and problems of the Arab Fellahin. These

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characteristics, aspects of Arab environment and changes in Arab life are related to extension work. Short anecdotes are used to clarify the types of problems faced by extension workers. The types of projects to be undertaken and the techniques for their successful completion are discussed.

D. Iran

640. Arasteh, R. Education and Social Awakening in Iran, 1850-1960. Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill, 1962.

641. Binder, Leonard. Iran, Political Development in a Changing Society. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962.

642. Gabel, Richard. "Culture and Administration in Iran," Middle East Journal. Washington D.C: Middle East Institute, 1959.

643. Gittinger, James P. Planning for Agricultural Development: The Iranian Experience. Washington: National Planning Association, 1965, (Its Planning Experience, Series No. 2).

644. Jacobs, Norman. The Sociology of Development. Iran as an Asian Case Study. New York: Praeger, 1966.

645. Johnson, Vernon Webster. The Economics of Land Distribution With Reference to Iran. (Tehran?) 1960.

E. Iraq

646. Al-Bassam, H.K. The Extension Service of Iraq and Some Suggestions for Its Improvement. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Typewriter, 1957.

647. Russel, J.C. and T.F. Buehren. The Iraq College of Agriculture, Its History and Development, 1952-1959. Tucson: Arizona University Press, 1960.

F. Israel

648. Kraines, Oscar. Government and Politics in Israel. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1961.

649. Weingrod, Alex. Israel: Group Relations in a New Society. London: Published for the Institute of Race Relations, London, Pall Mall Press, 1965.

650. Weitz, R. Agriculture and Rural Development in Israel: Production and Planning. Jerusalem: National and University Institute of Agriculture, 1963.

Separate essays are presented, e.g. on the likely and desirable changes in the production of different crops, changes in farm structure, on the structure of rural settlement, and on the future availability of water.

G. Jordon

651. Rural Teachers Training College. A Brief Report on the Historical Background, the Doctrine of Establishing the Center, the Syllabus and Field Work. Beit Hanina, Jordan: Rural Teachers Training College, no date.

Apart from the normal subjects taught at Rural Teachers Training Colleges, this one also trains students for village service. The course is of two years' duration, after which the students return to the villages to teach in rural elementary schools. The report describes the work of five groups which were organized during one of the courses, each working on a different aspect of rural development. Chapter VI lists the difficulties encountered by the groups, and gives certain proposals for the improvement of any further work in this field.

H. Lebanon

652. Fetter, George C. Attitudes Toward Selected Aspects of Rural Life and Technological Change Among Central Bekaa Farmers. Beirut: Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, American University of Beirut, 1961.

From interviews with 406 farmer heads of households in eleven villages, the study reports their attitudes

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toward village life and farming as an occupation in the semi-arid Bekaa; leadership, government and the extension service; modern technology and the 'Will of Allah'; the American University Farm; the concept of cooperation; education; and willingness to invest in improvement. 'Many farmers feel that Western technology is neither relevant to their small holdings nor possible at their low economic level.'

653. Fuller, Anne H. Buarij: Portrait of a Lebanese Muslim Village. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1961.

The author spent the year 1937-1938 in the Lebanese village of Buarij. In this study she presents the information which she gathered by getting to know the village families near at hand and by spending most of her time with the women. Information was collected largely by an informal rather than a formal method - by listening to village talk and participating in village affairs. She returned to the village for a day during 1945 and was able to observe the changes which had taken place in the intervening period. She describes family and sociological relationships, work organization, religious institutions and contacts with the world outside the village.

I. Morroco

654. Waterston, Albert. Planning in Morroco: Organization and Implementation. Washington: Economic Development Institute, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (1962?).

J. Syria

655. Brucher, Felix J. Vocational Agricultural Education in Developing Countries; General Remarks and the Program in the Syrian Arab Republic. Damascus: The Ford Foundation, September, 1962.

The author relates the development of agricultural education to rural economic development, and follows this with

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a detailed critical discussion of Syrian provisions for agricultural education. In advocating education to the agricultural authorities, he leaves the problem this raises of fitting agricultural education into educational planning activities unanswered.

656. Warriner, Doreen. Land Reform and Development in the Middle East: A Study of Egypt, Syria and Iraq. Second Edition. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

The author examines the major changes brought about by agrarian reform in Egypt, mechanized farming in Syria, and the investment of oil revenues in Iraq, and discusses the effects of these changes on the position of the Fellahin and the relationship between economic development and the social and political framework of these countries. The main argument is that though the three dynamics of change - revolution, private enterprise and money - have each transformed the setting of rural poverty, and to some extent have reduced it, only the three combined could be effective in raising the standard of living of the peasant. The study synthesizes and selects the significant from the mass of detail, much of which is not easily accessible. The book was first published in 1957, but most chapters were revised and a postscript dealing with recent developments of land reform in Egypt and Syria added.

K. Turkey

657. Berkes, Niyazi. The Development of Secularism in Turkey. Montreal: McGill University Press, 1964.

658. Frey, Frederick W. The Turkish Political Elite. Cambridge, Mass: M.I.T. Press, 1965.

659. Gorvine, Albert and Laurence L. Barber. Organization and Functions of Turkish Ministries. Aukara: Ajans-Turk Matbaasi, 1957.

660. Lewis, Bernard. The Emergence of Modern Turkey. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1961.

661. McClelland, David C. "National Character and Economic Growth in Turkey and Iran," Communications and Political Development, Studies in Political Development 1, Lucian W. Pye (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 152-181.

Value orientations in Turkey and Iran are compared by content analysis of children's stories in readers used in the public schools of both countries. While the two countries started at about the same level of development and have comparable resources, Turkey has been developing economically more rapidly than Iran. The difference in rate of growth is attributed to higher need achievement in Turkey and greater modernization of traditional Middle Eastern values, as show empirically in the analysis of the children's stories.

662. Rivkin, Malcolm D. Area Development for National Growth: The Turkish Precedent. New York: Praeger, 1965.

663. Robinson, Richard D. The First Turkish Republic: A Study in National Development. Cambridge, Mass: Harvey University Press, 1963.

664. Stirling, P. Turkish Village. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965.

The book is based on a year's research, divided between 1949-1950, 1951 and 1952, in Turkey during which the author studied one village thoroughly and a somewhat different village in rather less detail. The first village, Sakaltutan, was chosen as being an orthodox Muslim, Turkish-speaking village of modest size, and fairly far away from the direct influence of the cities, or the plateau which forms the largest part of Anatolia. The second village, Elbasi, was chosen as providing certain contrasts with Sakaltutan, being richer, more dependent on agriculture, more sophisticated and less isolated. The study is divided into 12 chapters: (1) Turkey (the Ottoman Empire, republic and reform, government); (2) the setting; (3) villages and households; (4) the village economy; (5) the household economy; (6) household and family structure; (7) the domestic cycle; (8) kinship; (9) marriage; (10) rank; (11) groups, feuds and power; (12) the village and the world. The book forms

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an analysis in the concepts of current sociology of the social structure of these village communities and the author emphasizes the unexpectedly great similarities of the social forms in the communities of the region.

665. Tuetengil, Cavit Orhan. Ictimai ve Iktisadi Bakimdan Tuerkiyenin Karayollari (Highways in Turkey from the Sociological and Economic Point of View). Istanbul, Turkey: Isteme ve Dagitma Yeri: ELIF Kitabevi, 1961.

A study in four Parts, with an Introduction, presenting a short history of ancient roads in Anatolia. Part I, Highways in Turkey, Their Relations to Railways present condition of highways, the goals of the highway policy, and discusses the close relationship between highways and railways. Making use of cargo and passenger statistics, it is demonstrated that these two transportation systems in Turkey do not compete, but mutually support each other. Part II, Roads from the Economic Point of View deals with roads and agricultural endeavors, roads and industrialization, increase in vehicles, inexpensive transportation and its results, petroleum consumption, problems arising from industry, new areas of work and the condition of the small scale industry, the location of establishment in industry, the condition of animals carrying loads in face of the motor vehicles, savings effected by the development of roads and financing the roads, and income from petroleum appropriated to highways. Part III, Roads From a Sociological Point of View, treats social changes, education and training related to highway policy, traffic accidents and the development of roads, roads and settlement, village-city relations brought about in social life in relation to roads, and the place of roads in communicating with the surroundings. In Part IV, Roads in the Context of Applied Sociology, research done in Adapazari and its surroundings, in the Silifke area, Namrun, which is one of the South Anatolian summer camping-grounds, is summarized. From the perspective of social sciences the great role played by roads is seen in the transition from 'closed' to 'open' society, and from the socio-economic point of view, the great role of roads is observed in reaching a whole. The smoothening out of the city-

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village controversy in Turkey is closely related with the transmission of moral and material values intensified by the roads. This transmission as a fact is also influential in the weakening of ancient value judgements and traditions. Highway works, one of the main 'bases' in the development of Turkey, necessitate joint efforts in the fields of elementary education, adult education and professional training programs.

XII. New Guinea

666. Rowley, Charles. New Guinea Villager: The Impact of Colonial Rule on Primitive Society and Economy. New York: Praeger, 1966.

XIII. New Zealand

667. Ward, J.T. The Systematic Evaluation of Development Projects. Canterbury, N.Z: Publ. Agric. Econ. Research Unit, Lincoln College, 1964.

First given at the 1964 Conference of the New Zealand Association of Economists, this paper poses two critical questions: (1) how to evaluate individual development projects, and (2) how to integrate the selected individual development projects into an overall plan for national economic growth. With regard to the situation in New Zealand, the primary requirement is a systematic method of evaluating individual development projects so that they have a common basis for comparison which allows their relative merits to be reviewed in a more consistently objective manner. The method suggested and examined is that of cost-benefit analysis, and attention is drawn to its merits, not as a theoretical model, but as an operational tool, especially as regards its applica-

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tion to studies of land development for agriculture and for forestry, and its intended application to research in conservation, irrigation and other developments in the primary sector, by workers in the Economics Department at Lincoln College. Its application, it is contended, could also be extended to other sectors of the national economy, though many difficulties are involved. The quantitative measurement of benefits and costs, especially those due to indirect and secondary effects, raises many conceptual and practical problems and the results are unlikely to be as accurate as might be desired. This should not, however, detract from the merits of tackling the problem in a systematic and objective way, while an appreciation of the difficulties involved might stimulate economists to seek the means to solve them rather than continue to ignore them.

XIV. U.S.S.R.

668. Azrael, Jeremy R. "Soviet Union," Education and Political Development, James S. Coleman (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1965, Chapter 8.

Topics included in the chapter are: the educational system as a means of political socialization in the Soviet Union; the educational system prior to the "1958" reform; problems (nationalities, status, mobility and stratification, disaffection and apathy); educational system after the reform (again including, curriculum, scope and structure, and atmosphere and spirit); and evaluation of the reform as a socialization device for a totalitarian political culture.

669. Fainsod, Merle. "Bureaucracy and Modernization: The Russian and Soviet Case," Bureaucracy and Political Development: Studies in Political Development 2, Joseph LaPalombara (ed.). Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 1963, pp. 223-267.

This article discusses the historical development of

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Russian political bureaucracy, particularly from the time of the Czars onward - especially as it may serve as a model for the newly developing nations. Historically, Russia has been characterized by autocratic rule, with few restraints; the bureaucracy began as an extension of the Prince's household, but Peter the Great separated the concepts of the ruler and the state. Even in Czarist Russia, the bureaucracy took the leading role in the promotion of economic development; however, the Bolsheviks came to power promising a purge of the bureaucracy. The new 'loyal' post-revolutionary bureaucracy assumed the task of aiding the process of modernization. This task proceeded via dictatorial and totalitarian means until the death of J. Stalin. Since then, administrative structures and practices have begun to be adjusted to the more mature and developed contemporary industrial economy; much more than Stalin, N. Krushchev has utilized the party bureaucracy as a socially integrative force. However, it should not be assumed that totalitarian dictatorship and complex industrial society are fundamentally incompatible, especially since the Soviet pattern of economic development presents an attractive model for the newly developing nations; yet, it should be remembered that industrialization in Russia had begun long prior to the Bolsheviks' ascension to power. A frequent dilemma is that of the Soviet bureaucrat who is faced with greater and greater production demands from his superiors, without the capacity to satisfy them; such pressures make the periodic administrative scandals endemic to the system.